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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,179.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
17th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st „ *	CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10513		
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiennet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,395	Verron	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	11th Oct. „

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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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Suez	400	640	320	440	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	590	900	475	730	430	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	„	40	„	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	July 28	Aug 10	Aug 20	Sept 17
	Trafford Hall	..	Aug 6	Aug 18	Aug 28	Sept 22
	C. of Manchester	..	Aug 19	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct 5

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Denbigh Hall	..	July 11	Aug 20	..	Sept 19
	Stanley Hall	..	Aug 22	Sept 15	..	Oct 15
	City of Lucknow	..	Sept 11	Sept 31	..	Oct 27

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 15th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LUMSA	2,171	Frid. 16th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,660 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,260 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5150	G. Bergugian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KORNIER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radenich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* Will call at Karachi.		† Will call at Fiume	

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8235	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Aug. 1907.
LIGURIA	6,090	....	15th Sept. „
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	18th Oct. „

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LEVANZO	9,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. „
CAPRI	9,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. „

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SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

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Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
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Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
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ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1907.

EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON,
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SORABJI AND JEHANGIR,
Solicitors, High Court.

BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1907.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1907, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 8th day of August, 1907, on or after the 15th day of August, 1907.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Coy., Lmtd,
"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALA HILL,
BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1907.

THE SOUTHERN MARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1907, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL, for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 24th September 1907, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 8TH AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 52 of 1896.

BAI LAXMIBAI, widow and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
CHARLES AGNEW TURNER and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders of this Hon'ble Court, dated the 17th day of August, 1906, and the 8th day of March, 1907, respectively, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office, in the Court House, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring 280 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called Dharamshala, erected and standing thereon in its present condition situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the Temple of Raghoba Jivanjee, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the Tank called a Gunga at Walkeshwer, and on the West by the Backbay foreshore.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement forty-four Square Yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by a piece of vacant ground, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the aforesaid Tank, and on the West by the Walkeshwer passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PYARJI, DAYABHAI & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Best Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 A4vt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views or places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 (cost Re. 1-1-3; Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moor Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As 12 Dinner served till late hours.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply charge to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gaculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Re. 3-8. Gold, Re 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MISS GOWHARJAN,
THE RENOWNED CALCUTTA VOCALIST,
will give a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 14TH AUGUST,
at 9-30 (S. T.),
when she will sing some of her best and most popular songs.

Admission.—Reserved Seats, at Rs. 5 and 4.
Unreserved Seats at Rs. 3.
Plan of Hall and Tickets at Soundy and Co's, Hornby Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office-shighram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, young, goes well in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 1st July, 1907, made in suit No. 118 of 1907 (Joharimal Sanurwal vs. Kisanchand Kanayalal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large lot of gold, diamond, pearl and ruby jewellery consisting of diamond and ruby lockets, ruby "goswalla," diamond and ruby rings, loose pearls, ruby ornament called "wathala," ornament set with emeralds called "tavra," loose emeralds, opals and rubies, and a large pearl called "soojim" about 300 chows, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Pressing and Ginning Factory, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Mukhed in the Territory of H. H. the Nizam.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effect of Pestonjee Jehangbir Hormasjee, an adjudged insolvent and with the consent of Mr. Rahim Vali Mahomed the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction (if the same is not previously disposed of by private sale), at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

All the right, title and interest of the insolvent not less than 15 annas in the rupee in the lands and building and machinery, known as the Imperial Ginning and Pressing Co., and situate at Mukhed, in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Private offers for purchase of the said share, right, title and interest will be received by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and condition of sell apply to Mess s. Thakurdass & Co., the Attorneys for the official assignee to the Undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed in the Nizam's Territory, with the Cotton Ginning Factory and Press engine-house, messuages or cottages and buildings standing thereon, and the well excavated in the plot forming a portion of survey No. 66 of the side of Deglen Road, admeasuring two gunthas and five Kathis, and bounded as follows:—On the east and on the south by the Deglen Road, on the west and north by the portion of the survey No. 66.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mukhed, in the Nizam's Territory, bearing survey No. 47, and assuring 13 acres and 37 gunthas, the aker whereof is rupees twelve and annas eight and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the field of Ramchandra Luxmon, on the west by the village of Asikar, on the north by the Deglen Road, and on the south by the property thirdly hereinafter described being field No. 48

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. 48, admeasuring 19 acres and 25 gunthas, the aker whereof is rupees thirteen and annas eleven, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east partly by the Madari Village and partly by the field of Luxmon Kashinath, on the west by the village of Deglen, on the north by the secondly above described, field No. 47, and on the south by the field of Tukia Gondlay.

Together with the engines, boilers, finishers, 40 gin-presses, plants, stock, tubes, fixtures, chattels, etc., as there are now lying at the said prem.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Property, at Gilder Street, Byculla.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th August, 1901, and the deeds of further charge, dated respectively the 7th August, 1905 and 20th November, 1906, and on account and risk of Mahomedali Bin Ameer Saheb Kewal, the mortgagor, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 24th August 1907, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises, the following property:—

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Gilder Street, Byculla, on the west side of the Byculla Club, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 474, New No. 13990, Old Survey No. 219, and New Survey No. 23511 under Tenure Foras Land, settled under Act VI. of 1851, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under ward No. 4163, 4164, Street Nos 28, 30, Ward No. 4165, 1 Street No. 32, Ward No 4165, 2 Street No. 1, Ward No. 4165, 3 Street No. 2, Ward No. 4175, 4 and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the property of Naran Bhimjee Carpenter, on or towards the east by the Gilder Street aforesaid and on or towards the west partly by the property of Trimbuck Papajee, partly by the property of Macoond Bapajee and partly by the property of the said Trimbuck Papajee and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Marottee Nana and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings etc., at the G.I.P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on Monday the 2nd September, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags cotton seeds in bags, bajri in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, tilly and jawari in bags, mustard seed in bags, boxes of cigarettes, and tobacco, cases of picture, bundle of coir ropes, empty casks, bundles of bagging, boxes of luggages, tins and drums of oil, lot of condemned sheets, bundle of books and papers, boxes of sola hats, crate trunks, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BRANDY, RHINE WINES AND CLARETS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, on SATURDAY the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), the following:—

100 cases Superior Brandy, three Stars, by Syndicate, Central des Viticulteurs des Charentes.
40 cases Rhine Wine, consisting of Zeltzinzer, Brauenberger, Schlossberg, Steeger, Hochheimer, Neiseteiner, etc.
25 cases clarets, Medor, St. Esteph, Margaux, Barsac, Bhablis, etc.
A lot of alleged shackling Moselle, Beaun, Cyder, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1907.

MARTIN'S
ARIOLINE

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Kumbharwada Street, near Gulpitha, Khetwady.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 p. m. (S. T.), by order and under instructions of the mortgagees Cokerd Verse and Maloo Verse, and on account and at the risk of the holders and legal representatives of one Ramji alias Poojaji Mahadji, Patel, Karad in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 3rd day of November 1905, the following landed property on the premises:—

All the piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1366·9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1931, New No. 9066, Old Survey No. 334 and New Survey No. 2000 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 1653, and S reet No. 114-116 and bounded on the east by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the west by the sweepers passage, on the north by the property of Harakhbai, widow of Sakharam Bhaijee, and on the south by the property of Rambai and Gangabai.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muncherjee R. Vakil, attorney for the mortgagees, at his Office at 202 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Auction Sale of fine black and blue venetians, check coatings, tennis flannel, Swiss white serge, home spun, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort (Tait's Diamond shop), by order of the concerned, consignment of remaining various woollen piece-goods, consisting of all wool fancy tennis flannels, twill cottings, white cricket and serge flannels, black and blue super-venetian and dress coatings, black cockscrews twisted coatings, blue twill coatings, fancy assorted check, worsted and tweed suitings, coloured check and home spun coatings, blue and coloured military serge, coloured lustres, fancy cotton suiting tweeds, etc.

Each piece will be sold singly to suit private buyers and they are from 4 to 20 yards each and are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mithi Lodge, Middle Colaba, next to the Sassoon Docks the valuable and most substantial teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture of the intended sign consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, marble top centre tables and teapoys, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs lined plush, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers corner cabinets, iron brass and bentwoods, single and double mirror-door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, large size Brussels carpet, cottage piano, rich table ornaments, table and Dumas lamps, pictures, rich glassware and porcelainware, best plateware small tea etc., the property of G. E. Sandilya, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) the effects of the late Mr. James Rotchell, consisting of blackwood furniture such as clothes press, semi-grand and cottage pianos, mantelpiece, chest of drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, cots, lamps, swords, vases, cutlery, crockery, table glass, kitchen sundries, utensils, gold and silver watches with chain, bicycle, screen wearing apparels, Masonic aprons and sash, fowl-house and other sundry articles.

Also the effects of the late Vithuldas Goculdas consisting of ironsafe teak cupboards, almira, wardrobe, chairs, lanterns, copper pots, brass pots, pictures, bench-swing, etc.

As also the effects of the late Mr. L. W. G. Rivett. Carnac consisting of 10 round iron tanks, each 4 by 4ft., three bullock carts and one bullock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1907

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Commodore, 2913 tons, Captain S Bass, arrived in harbour yesterday from East London, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain W H Hood, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3420 tons, Captain H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1622 tons, Captain W Timm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 160 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain J A Davidson arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo and 1 horse and the following passengers:—Mrs Hodgkinson, Col P Boote, wife and 2 children, Driver C Smith, Gunner Craigie and 9 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 12th August, should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Bouchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Thrasher Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr Harlem..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 13

Rhondara .....2275 Brocq..... M M & Co
Berwick.....3270 Carey .....N F ..... M M & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Tocque..... London..... P & O Co
Osprey .....2784 Bebsite ..... P & R S N Co
Commodore .....2913 Bass ..... W & A G & Co
Ilfid.....717 Salvesin..... F F Campbell & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirsebom ..... F F Campbell & Co
Inverness.....3901 Clarkson ..... Corry Bors.
Ipswich .....613 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Kazan .....804 Charpel ..... M M & Co
Lord Kelvin .....2138 Master ..... W & A G & Co
Managon .....3822 Powell..... F & O Co
Nizam .....3041 McLennan ..... T Morrison & Co
Nuddea.....1944 Davids n..... M M & Co
Onipenta .....3420 Hill ..... M M & Co
Peninsular .....2919 Palmer..... Aden ..... P & O Co
Queriaba .....4937 Smith..... M M & Co
Rydal Hall .....3135 Fraser..... K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor.....2793 Fenner ..... Shah S N Co
Shahieban .....3566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Somali .....1622 Timm ..... A Strandes
Waroonga .....1609 Bamber..... P Gulf ..... M M & Co
Warora.....2563 Reddoch ..... M Mackenzie & Co
Westdale.....2538 Sexton ..... W & A G & Co
Xeina .....446 Mohamad...Kchi...N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sled.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	....Kobe	16-8	N Y Ka'sha
B	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	....Kchi	14-8	K N & Co
O & R	Dinbigh Hall	3311	Dowse	....Lpool	18 8	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Delta	4773	Daniel	....Shanghai	21-8	P & O Co
H	Hosenee	963	Jenkins	....Mauritius	17-8	B & P S N Co
K	Othello	3327	Bradley	....Hull	22-8	F Mutr & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Atmod	....Repairing		Bo S N Co
M	Saharanpur	924	Mohamad	....Repairing		Bo S N Co
P	Lindenhall	3596	Sherlock	....London	17-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Madagascar	1693	Roullier	....Genoa	15-8	J M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebr him	....M'goa	14-8	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	....K'chi	16-8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4315	Haig	....L'pool	27-8	W & A G & Co
2	Olympia	3260	Osborne	....L'pool	15-8	W & A G & Co
4	Clan Menzies	1693	Redford	....Port Said	17-8	F Mutr & Co
6	Clan Cameron	3287	Cowie	...Chittagong	8-8	F Mutr & Co
8	Culna	3963	Maclachlan	..Antwerp	15-8	M M & Co
7	R Roba tino	3044	Cuccioli	..Genoa	15-8	F Rittino S N Co
8	Ischia	2784	Francisco	...Shanghai	17-8	B & S N Co
9	Lichenfels	3623	Wahlorff	....Kchi	12-8	Glade & Co
10 & 11	Peshawar	4884	Lockstone	....London		P & O Co
12	Persia	4 98	Haughton	....London	17-8	P & O Co
15	Kattenturm	3313	Volkmann	....H'burg	15-8	Glade & Co
16	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	...Kchi	16-8	M M & Co

H W V D

Dumra	782	Hirst	....Busreh		15-8	M M & Co

M W D D

Briana		Cole	....Calcutta		17-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Somali s	Timm	Durban, July 17
	Nuddea s	Davidson	Bushire, Aug 1
	Commodore s	Bass	East London, July 28
	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta, July 29

The steamer Trafford Hall, Captain Hood, for Karachi, obtained her porticlearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Commodore, for Hull, Middlesborough, &c.
" Nuddea, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Onipenta, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
10	Ittinda	D F Alton	Rangoon
	Shahjahan	J P Toms	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

11	Katoria	T P Tilling	Chittagong
	Katanga	J McBride	Auckland
	Kerstmai	Tzircmocos	River plate Ports
	Ujina	J W Robertson	Bombay
	City of Calcutta	J Wilson	London & D'kirk
	Lonka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
12	Kum Sang	E J Butler	Hongkong
	Loodiana	H Chidley	Bombay
	Neva	A Stousland	Natal
	Frankside	W R Kidd	W C S America
	Singu	G W Currie	Rangoon
	Sirdrind	H Lorsen	Bangkok
	Marienfels	J Ruter	H'burg & B'men

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,875 cwts myrabollams, W Becher, 32 bales hemp Ebjee, Oomersey; 8,008 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 11,300 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts mowrasseed L Dreyfus and Co; 9 tons walnutwood, T H Salemahomed.

Olympia s—2 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 32 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—156 bales skins, and hides W and IA Graham and Co; 13 chests opium, P and O Co; 9 bales skins, B Esmail, 157 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 tons, ochre, Ewart Latham and Co; 35 bales hides skins R M Kooka; 5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 239 cwts sandlewood chips, S Nowrojee and Co; 2 cwts ivory K N. Miani; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 2 cases tortoise shell B E Passay.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,050 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed Holland Bombay Trading Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, M Valabdas; 25 bales twist Rehmani, Mills.

Commodore, s—20,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed and 8,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,012 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peshawar s—952 bales cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Lindenhall s—300 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

Culna s—2,000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 21 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co; 4,554 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichenfels s—8 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 7 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and sons.

Kattenturn s—22 bales hides, Nisamudin and Co; 90 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co; 7 cwts olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 51 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—207 bales cottonfly etc, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts cumminseed, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co; 19,000 cwts mowrasseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 6,026 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 3 ton rosewood, I H Salemahomed;

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—204 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co; 6 bales carpets, Flemming Shaw and Co.

Circassia s—72 casksains, H M Halim.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Commodore s—1,500 tons manganesestore, R A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—37 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 73 bales twist, Holaseed Bombay Trading Co, Ld.

R Rubattino s—21 bales twist, Kaban and Kaban

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—20 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—186 cwts Ooplatil, P F Talati,

Ischia s—150 bales, Tata and Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Delta s—100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 338 bales twist, M M Esaabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Ischia s—150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Delta s—500 bales twist, M M Esaabhoy; 600 bales twist, A E Jabrabaur; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J Davids Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia—1,000 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Typal and Co; 235 bales cotton, D B Patil and Co; 1,700 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 115 bales cotton, Smart Latham and Co; 90 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co;

Kageshima Maru—100 bales cotton, S D Master and Co.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enables the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 12.*] [BOMBAY, *August 13.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	81 3/8	1/4	
3	do. Rentes	94 1/2		1/4
3½	do. Sterling Loan	97 1/16		5/16
3½	do. Govt. Securities	84 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		31 5/16		3/8
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 5/16		3/8
Do.	in New York	68		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris		25·15		1/2
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·48	1/2	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4o/o	Since 25 Apl	
		4½o/o		1/8
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' s'ght			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½		1/8
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½		1/8
Interest	Day-to-day Loans	2½		1/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans	2½		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 2 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	1,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·43+02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10½ unchgd

Future Delivery prices:—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·87 —06	6·75 —06	6·70 —07	6·67 —07

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.
6·66 —07	6·65 —07	6·66 —07	6·67 —07	6·68 —07

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	Mutilated.
Do. do. last year	2,800 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	Mutilated.
Do. to Continent	1,000

Spot Cotton.—13·30—10

Futures.—Month of Dec. 12·17 —19 | Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

Do. do. March 12·35 —19

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—13 1/8 unchanged.

Futures—Month of October 12·44—13
Do. do. of Dec. 12·48—04

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—August-September—London, buyers.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore, 55 August-September—Hamburg buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed:—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45, August-September—Hamburg—Value.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s./9¼d Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Rupees	Rs. 200	Jask	Kasara	Mac. Mackenzie & Co
1 Box Sovs. and half Sovs	75,000	Sydney	Delta	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,52,000	Melborne	do	National Bank
3 Do	2,27,040	Sydney	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs. and half Sovs.	7,30,000	Freemantle	do	do
1 Do and Gold Coins and Rupees	9,138	Aden	Persia	H J M Moos
162 Bars Silver.	4,00,361	Hongkong	Delta	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, [13TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	4 per cent. from	25th April.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent. "	25th July.
Bank of Bombay	3 per cent. "	1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent. "	9th July.

Money:—

The money market remains very easy. The best rate for deposits fixed for two months is 2½ per cent per annum.

Exchange:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1 32d. on demand at which there has been very little enquiry. The Credit rate opened firm at 1s. 4½d. for 3 months' sight bills, but the Banks took next to nothing at the rate and business of any consequence was placed at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight for two mails. The present firmness is occasioned by the high rates of Discount ruling in London. Far Eastern rates are weak in consequence of the considerable fall in silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15/32d. to 4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	222 1/2

Government Paper:—

The market opened to-day at 96 11/16 for cash and 96 9/16 for the settlement. At the close these rates are unchanged but there have been more buyers than usual. Calcutta Market is also firmer at 96½ ready and 96¾ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 96·11
1st Settlement	...	" 96·9

Bullion:—

According to Reuter Bar Silver in London, on Monday, closed 5/16 down at 31 5/16 for ready and forward delivery. The New York rate was also ⅛ down at 68. Locally rates opened quiet at 80½ ex-duty for ready delivery, the for ward market closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	14	0
Ditto 2nd "	79	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Notwithstanding the decline advised in the telegrams received this morning from Liverpool and America, the market opened steady for New Crop at yesterday's rates. Little business was done during the day, but after receipt of the Liverpool opener the market was easier for some descriptions, and closing rates are as under. Business is reported in Broach, Khangaum-Akola and Bengals.

For ready cotton there was a some enquiry by Mills but exporters were doing little.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	276	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...Rs.	262 1/2	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	237	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum ... "	229	"
" " Khangaum, Akola "	220	"
Fine " Amraoti	220	"
Fine " Muttia	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	200/1	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	210/11	"
" " Bengals ... "	202	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals	185 1/2	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns	2 3/24	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	"
Good Bagalkot	225/23	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	11,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
6·83 —04	6·70 —05	6·65 —05	6·63 —04	6·61 —05

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·60 —05	6·62 —04	6·63 —04	6·64 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 9 0 B. T.
September	...	" 7 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The market is also quiet but steady with less demand, and we quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 9 2 0
Yellow Gujerat	...	" 10 1 0

Gingellyseed:—

The market is steady as under, but there is little doing.

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	49 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c.	Rs.	48 0 0	"
Black Kutni	Rs.	43 8 0	"

Castorseed:—

Rs. 38 8 0

Tone—steady.

Cottonseed:—

Rs. 20 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed:—

Rs. 10 4 0

Tone—firmer.

Mowraseed:—

Rs. 5 8 0 to Rs. 5 9 0

Tone—dull.

Wheat:—

The market is quiet with little doing.

White Delhi Aug.-Sept.	...	Rs. 5 4 6
New White Delhi April-May	...	" 5 1 8

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—		
Bombay	...	1 395
India	...	66
Indian Specie Bank	...	Rs. 49 1/2
Mills:—		
Central India	...	2,125
Currimbhoy	...	1,300
David	...	473 1/2
Jamshed	...	200
Maneckji Petit	...	3,455
Swadeshi	...	1,540
Presses:—		
Brenl's Cawnpore	...	212
Hingoli	...	137 1/2
Khangaum	...	410
Miscellaneous:—		
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,150
John Roberts and Co	...	200
Marcks and Co	...	148
Phillips and Co.	...	55
Thacker and Co	...	230
Railways:—		
Tapti Valley	...	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	3,791 bales.
Wheat	...	4,961 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,289 "
Rapeseed	...	3,439 "
Gingellyseed	...	16 "
Poppyseed	...	661 "
Groundnuts	...	658 "
Castorseed	...	6,217 "
Rice	...	618 "
Myrabollams	...	nil
Cottonseed	...	2,522 "
Mowrasseed	...	7,193 "
Gram	...	867 "
Joowar	...	893 "
Maira	...	60 "

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Rubli Jn. S. M., Abdul Kader, Lal Bazar old Muzith Maudvi; Panipat, Birjimond Katra Bazar Mahli Bandar; Liverpool, Conclud. Bombay; Ajmer, D Bliss Choksys House No 108; Ajmer, Esmail Haji Ahmed Pydhonie Gorkohla; Cochin, Girdhar; Farrukhabad, Govardhandas Moolchand Company; Delhi Chandni Chawki, Kandhyalal Ramchand; Karachi City, Mamadakil Mamadjamoon Kassimeha; Naini Tal, Mardon Commissioner Wills of Excise care of Editor Jabalakhbur; Aurangabad City Muncherji Wajifadar near station; Rajkot, Haridas Madhavji; Amraoti, Oomersy; Surat B. B., Santlal Ramdas 423 Thopati; London, Soolbad Bombay.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BENGALIS AND SWADESHI.

As in the spring time the thoughts of the young man are supposed lightly to turn to love, so in this month of August do the thoughts of the Bengali turn more seriously to Swadeshi, the anniversary of the institution of which is on the seventh of this month. At all times, says the *Pioneer's* commercial correspondent at Calcutta, the leaders endeavour to make capital out of the fact that the movement is intended to develop the internal resources of the country, seeking merely to justify its existence, and also to draw into the net of their followers those who have the real interests of the country at heart, and are prepared to support a movement, the ultimate end of which is to the betterment of India and its peoples from an industrial point of view. In his speech last year the chairman declared that Swadeshi had done incalculable good to the country by stimulating their industrial activities, and this year we have Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, in his preliminary speech, dealing with the same subject in what no one knows better than himself are practically meaningless platitudes. He declares that home articles are steadily making their way, and foreign articles being steadily displaced, that the status of the weaver has improved and the whole atmosphere is surcharged with the industrial spirit that the craving for service is fast disappearing, and the passion for the study of science is steadily on the increase—altogether the situation is most hopeful. If correctly reported the Babu is surely talking a lot of nonsense, apart from any question of the accuracy of his facts and conclusions.

It would be interesting if he, or some other of the leaders of the movement, would produce statistics showing to what extent the production of home articles has been increased, and what has been the practical outcome of the stimulation of industrial activity which was dwelt on twelve months ago. I have before me lists of the various companies, etc, which are in existence, and which may be taken as evidence of the activity of the industrial life of the country, at all events as relating to Bengal and this side of India. Amongst banks there is not a single institution run by Bengalis, the few outside European management being either in Bombay or the Punjab, and with the exception of the Bank of India are quite small and non-increasing concerns. Then we have cotton mills and leaving Bombay out of the question again, the few concerns are up-country, and once again Bengalis are not in it. In coal companies, which might have been the special preserve of the Bengali, for they owned practically all the land, we find that they have preferred to sell to the foreigner and allow him to exploit it rather than reap the benefit themselves or promote companies amongst their own countrymen. In the long list of coal companies' agents here are only two Bengali names, one occurring five times, the other twice. Coal in India dates back some three quarters of a century, and Bengal has always been the chief seat of production, so energy alone was called for to work a profitable industry at their very doors. It is certain that coal as a foreign product has been displaced, but the cause is not to be found in any indigeneous native enterprise. But for the European, it is almost certain that foreign coal would still hold a large place in the import list.

Then there come jute mills, and in the long list of concerns, the native of India has no part or parcel, except as a subordinate worker though the industry is or might be essentially Swadeshi from its root to its blossom. In the old handloom days the trade was all native, and though for a certain class of goods hand-made gunnies were taken up to quite a recent period, they are now quite displaced by the power-loom article, and the art and occupation of handloom weavers will doubtless die out. A comparison of the fabric produced by the two processes would leave no doubt in the mind as to the result of a competition between the two on the principle of the survival of the fittest, apart from the question of cost. The hand-made fabric may have been stronger, but the power-loom cloth is quite good enough for a trade which in these days looks primarily at cost. The same objection will always exist in the case of hand-woven cloths of all kinds. They may be and are pure and good, but the cost is prohibitive and the process so slow as to make competition with power impossible. Hydraulic presses are to a small extent built, owned and runs by Indians, but they are Marwaris, who are jute balers and shippers, the large Bengali balers who had at one time all the trade in their own hands having with one or two notable exceptions been content to patronise the public presses. The miscellaneous list reveals all European management except one up-country paper mill and the same remark applies to all the railway and transit companies. In tea there are a few Indian owned and Indian managed concerns, but here again the Indian has been very slow to take advantage of his opportunities and to develop a trade practically provided by nature at his very doors, and which dates back to the time when the Englishman and English capital was rarer in the land then they are at present.

The secret of the whole business lies in the fact that amongst the so-called leaders of the Swadeshi movement there is nobody in the least calculated to give any assistance whatever. The cry of industrial stimulation is merely a flimsy cover to the political motive which underlies the whole movement, and it is this combination or pretended combination of the two, which keeps out of it all good men and true, whose advice and practical help with their money and their experience might really do something to help India along the path of her industrial aspirations. Taking other lines, such as sugar we find that all the improvements advocated and introduced and methods of cultivation and manufacture are of European origin and suggestion, while any attempts to grow sugar on a large and systematic scale have European backing. The same with glass—the two mills which have been started and failed have swallowed in European capital, as too, have the paper mills, which have hardly thriven as might have been expected. Quite recently, too, an attempt has been made to manufacture cigars and cigarettes on a large and improved scale, commencing with imported tobacco, and here again there is no suspicion of Indian capital or Indian enterprise behind the movement. The proposed boycott of which we are hearing so much just now, and shall bear during the next few days, is nothing more nor less than a bastard protection, with the important failing that there is nothing to protect. If the country can, and does become self-supporting in re pect of those articles which are now imported no power on earth can continue to make the import profitable, and they will stop by themselves, but any attempts to substitute dearer and inferior articles can only end in failure.

SWADESHI ENTERPRISES.

Babu Surendra Nath Banuerjee accuses Mr. Morley of inaccurate history and bad philosophy, but whatever value may be attached to the Babu's words as a political guide, philosopher and friend, he is no authority on commercial development and progress, and until a very different class of men take the lead in those matters, India will continue to be dependent on foreign capital and foreign enterprise, in spite of the disappearance of the craving for service, and the increase in the passion for the study of science, neither of which are calculated to fit a man to hold his own in the ups and downs of the present strenuous life. I am glad to say that the meetings on the 7th instant passed off without any excitement, and with no great signs of popularity, if one can judge from the scanty attendance at the various functions. My Bengali friend, whose view I have more than once quoted in these columns out of the recollection of his English history reading, likens Swadeshi day to the English Guy Fawkes day, predicting that though the anniversary may continue to be celebrated for many years to come it will have as much meaning to the folk of that day and generation as the Guy Fawkes celebrations have in England. In like manner, too, the celebrants will be the schoolboys and young men, whose motive is more the opportunity for a spree than anything deeper. I am glad to see from Babu Surendra Nath Banuerjee's speech on Wednesday that the Directors of the Bengal Luxmi Tulsi Mill have declared a dividend of 7 per cent, a success unprecedented in the history of the Mill, and he asserts that the enterprise has proved a complete success, and affords proof that Swadeshism is not dying out. I notice, too, that quite a list of enterprises are given, such as the Eastern Bengal steamer services, soap factories, a pencil factory, sugar works, etc. into which the people have thrown their time, energy and capital. All this is excellent and many people will welcome this constructive policy who have nothing but condemnation for the destructive policy implied in the boycott. The Bengal Technical Institute, too, has a large field before it of usefulness if it turns out men well equipped to take the lead in these industrial enterprises, but at all cost politics must be kept separate. The two cannot go hand in hand.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOODMAN—July 30, at Bareilly, the wife of W. J. Goodman, Military Works Services, of a son.
MORAN—July 31, at Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of J. Moran, XI Rajputs, of a son.

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No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
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It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 3-2m., 2-21a. Low water, 7-44m., 8-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p.m.
Brenl's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 4-9 p.m.
Wilson College: Lecture on "Travels, Old and New," 6-30 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Government Telegraphs vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Miss Gauhar Jan's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Music at Green's, 7 to 9 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 15.—Municipal Corporation, 9-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 2-45m., 3-0a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-9a.
Friday, August 16.—P. and O. s.s. Oceana, with English Mails of 2nd instant., due to arrive at 9 a. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots "B" Team vs. Y. M. C. A. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 3-39m., 3 47a. Low water, 9 9 m, 9-59 a.
Saturday, August 17.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Rovers vs. Royal Scot's "A" Team. Wilson College: Lecture on researches of the Plague Commission, 6-30 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. New Shivaji Cricket Club. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 4-49m., 4-41a.; Low water, 10-21m., 11-14a.
Sunday, August 18,—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water 6-10m., 5-52a. Low water, 0-10a.
Monday, August 19.—Sun rises 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 7-39m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-38m. 1-50a.
Tuesday, August 20 —Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 7 Marine Street,

BUY AT THE FACTORY.

You want to buy the best article procurable at the lowest price. Then come to us. We make all classes of Pure Wool Fabrics, and we sell them under the trade mark "LALIMLI" as a guarantee of their genuineness. Our manufactures include Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, &c., &c. They are all warranted pure wool throughout. May we send you free patterns? They will be gladly sent on receipt of a postcard addressed—

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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

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The above remedy has stood the test of time and the rough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,50,00,000

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BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, SURAT, AHMEDABAD, & KARACHI.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1907.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

SOME of the papers issued by the National Service League have recently come into our hands, and we hasten to draw the attention of our readers to the work of the League, in the hope that they will feel induced to give it their support. The objects of the organisation are, in the main, first, to ensure peace and security at home by a proper organisation of land forces; second, to improve the moral and physical condition of the English nation by means of universal military training. The officers of the League are at 74 Victoria Street, Westminster, and an application to the Secretary will enable those interested in its work to obtain full particulars of that work. If Lord Roberts had never done anything else than found this League, he would be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen. So many years have passed since the tide of war invaded the domains of England, that Englishmen have come to regard the thought of invasion as a harmless bogey. So often has England carried her flag to victory in foreign lands, that her people are inclined to think themselves invincible as well as invulnerable, and turn a deaf ear to the warnings of those who tell them that security dwells not in the record of past achievements, and that unpreparedness, however valiant it may be, cannot but court disaster. It may be that this League will be able to bring about what individual effort has failed to accomplish. The growing numbers of the League show that Lord Roberts' warnings have had better results than those of Cassandra had in Troy. No one knows better than Lord Roberts, how powerless is valour if it be undrilled and undisciplined. None knows better than he, how many months of warfare might be saved, how many battles might be avoided, if the army is mighty, is well trained, and well equipped. And let it not be thought that the object of the League is agressive.

The campaign Lord Roberts is fighting, at the head of the National Service League, is a campaign to win peace. It is the greatest of all his campaigns. Its motto should be *Pacis imponere morem*. On its flags should be this watch-word—"When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace." While human nature is what it is, it is idle to talk of beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks. The only way to ensure peace is to be prepared for war. The best way for a nation to become prepared for war is for every man in it to be trained to fight. We hear much talk of patriotism,—of readiness to die, if need be, for one's country. Admirable sentiments certainly, but what is the will to do worth if the ability to do is wanting? It is far better to live for one's country than to die for it. A live dog is better than a dead lion. The National Service League asks that every man of sound physique, "without distinction of class should, during certain years of his life, be legally liable to be called upon for service in the United Kingdom in case of emergency. And, in order to fit him for this duty he shall be legally obliged to undergo three or four months' military training." That is all. Not a very extravagant demand one would think, on citizens who are prepared to die for their country. Not a very alarming self-sacrifice for the builders of the greatest Empire of the world. One would think that a response to this appeal would be no great tax on the patriotism of a nation. And not on patriotism of a selfish sort, but on a wider patriotism which considers the claims and rights of other nations. National service on the lines above indicated would give England a splendid army; would go a long way towards maintaining the peace of the world. It would secure her own inviolability and, with it, the inviolability of the countries who depend upon her strength for their welfare. Again we say there is nothing aggressive in this movement. It makes for Peace. More, it makes for health.

The training of every man in military preciseness, discipline, and the improvement of his physique, cannot but tend to improve the *morale* of the nation. Teaching him to shoot will improve his eyesight his self-dependence, will increase his patience, his perseverance and his nerve. Who knows but that rifle-shooting might not eventually become a national sport, more popular than billiards or any other such games which do nothing to improve either physique or character. Moreover, the League aims at universal physical training of a military character, and instruction in the use of the rifle as part of the curriculum of all schools—and, in the case of boys who leave school before eighteen—the continuation of that training, up to that age, in cadet corps, boys' brigades, and similar institutions, under State supervision. Putting aside the benefit of such training to the individual, it is impossible to over-estimate his additional value to his country in time of stress. And, if every Englishman who came out to this country had been trained as a soldier in his youth, what an invaluable asset he would be towards the maintenance of peace in India. On this score alone the League deserves our support. And, too, the fact of England being, without doubt—as she would be if this National Service were made law—in a position to repel any tide of invasion, even if all the regular army were overseas, this fact would make every Englishman in this country entirely free from care. Our interests are bound up in this country. We have served her for a century, we are pledged to serve her still; we have brought her, in the end, peace instead of a sword. We should have no doubt of that peace being lasting peace, if England's immunity from attack were assured. It seems to be specially our business to join hands with this National Service League and make current coin of the principles it advocates, for then we should be sure that even if bereft for a time of her regular army and her navy, England could, on her own shores, face "the four corners of the world in arms."

HINDU FESTIVAL OF SNAKES.

TO-DAY, Wednesday, the fifth of the light half of the Hindu month of Shravun, is the festival of snakes, when Hindus worship these venomous reptiles, which are carried about the streets of the native town in baskets and offered by snake-charmers, who drive a busy trade to-day, to the gaze of the devout, who are very anxious to propitiate them with gifts of milk, eggs and the like. The cobra, the most venomous of snakes, is the object of special worship on this occasion, and those charmers who possess specimens of the species are in great request, and make much money out of the offerings of the worshippers. People also go to places where snakes are known to reside concealed in holes, and make offerings, at the mouths of these holes, of various things they know these creatures are fond of. If, for instance, one of them comes out of the hole to drink the cup of milk laid there for it, it is considered by the worshipper as a very favourable omen. Childless women are particularly in the habit of going to such holes in the earth, and of making offerings of milk, with invocations and prayers, to these *nagas* or cobras. For they believe that they are punished on account of having killed a cobra in a former life. They therefore take special means to propitiate these reptiles and set up its stone image under a tree with due ceremonies. It is a persistent belief among Hindus, especially of South India, that any one who has killed a snake either wilfully or accidentally, will be punished in this life or the next, in one of three ways, either by childlessness or by leprosy or by ophthalmia. Therefore all persons who are afflicted by these diseases or ills, or who fear they would be afflicted by them hereafter, go to serpent shrines and conciliate serpent gods, on this day particularly, by the most abject homage. Dubois describes a famous serpent temple dedicated to Subramania, a great cobra often mentioned in Hindu fables. "Every year a solemn feast is held in this temple, and innumerable devotees flock to the sacred spot from all parts to worship and offer sacrifices to the snakes. An enormous number of the reptiles have taken up their abode inside the building, where they are fed and looked after by the officiating Brahmans. The special protection thus afforded has allowed them to increase to such an extent that they may be met with at every turn all over the neighbourhood. Many of their worshippers take the trouble to bring them food. And woe to him who should have the audacity to kill one of these gruesome deities. He would get himself into terrible trouble." So far are the Hindus from killing or doing any harm to snakes that when one happens to get into a house, they feed it plentifully and offer sacrifices to it daily. Even when the whole family are in danger of their lives, no member of it would think of killing it, such is the superstitious awe in which it is held. "No native will willingly kill him," says Sir Bartle Frere, whose knowledge of the natives of this country was unrivalled, "if he can get rid of him in any other way; and the poorer classes always, after he is killed, give him all the honours of a regular cremation, assuring him, with many protestations, as the pile burns, that they are guiltless of his blood, that they slew him by order of their master, or that they had no other way to prevent his biting the children or the chickens."

This serpent worship which is now such a common feature of Hinduism throughout India has no authority in the ancient sacred writings of India. The Aryans when they originally came into this country, did not bring serpent worship with them. On the contrary they loathed serpents, and in the "Rig Veda" the demon of darkness is associated with the serpent. The Persian branch of the Aryans who followed Zoroaster, also associated serpents with the evil spirit Ahriman, whose agents they were called. Milton well expresses this sentiment, when he depicts Satan as taking the form of a serpent when inducing Eve to taste the forbidden fruit in Eden. The worship of the serpent the Aryans found rooted in the soil of the country, when they came here, as a cult among the Aborigines, and the Brahmans adopted it and incorporated it in the end, like many other superstitious ideas, into their religious fabric with their suppleness and elasticity. This superstitious worship of snakes, no doubt, arose from the dread inspired by a mysterious creeping creature, silent and stealthy in its movements, apparently unprovided with the most ordinary means of offence and defence, yet found to have at its command, the most deadly of all known destructive weapons, and able to cause almost instantaneous death by merely pricking the skin of its adversary! But with this dread is also mixed a higher idea. "It is certain," says Sir M. Monier-Williams, "that to some Indian minds, the beautiful markings, spiral movements, and generally striking aspect of many species of harmless snakes, are suggestive of reverential ideas. They are typical of divine beauty and beneficence, while the coiling of their bodies in rings and circles, and their annual rejuvenescence by the renewal of their skins, symbolises immortality and the never-ending cycles of eternal time." Thus at the present day a Hindu sees little inconsistency in regarding snakes as embodiments of the contradictory ideas of destruction and regeneration, malevolence and benevolence, demonism and divinity, death and immortality.

THE STATE OF JAMKHANDI.

PROGRESS would seem to be the watchword of the administrators of the little State of Jamkhandi in the Southern Maratha country, judging by the report issued on the working during the year 1906-07. One of the most important events recorded was the birth of an heir to the Chief who himself is only twenty-four years of age. But that which will perhaps have the most far reaching effect is the resolution to make primary education free. Although the State is concerned almost wholly with agriculture, there has recently been a sign of industrial awakening and a commendable move was made when it was officially determined to erect a ginning mill. The total cost of the factory which contains eight gins was Rs. 18,200, and since its inauguration in March last it has ginned 475 khandis of cotton, and it is estimated that the net profit to the State will be about eighteen hundred rupees—a very handsome return for the first year. The trade is confined almost wholly to the towns of Jamkhandi, Banhatti, Kundgol and Saunshi and consists mainly of the import of local supplies and the export of cotton and food stuffs. The imports last year were estimated at Rs. 651,465 while the exports reached over sixteen and a half lakhs. A mineral survey of the State has been made by an expert and this, it is thought, may lead to important developments. Thanks to an improvement in the season and crops the income of the State, as well as the closing balance increased. Receipts totalled Rs. 7,13,720 as against Rs. 4,50,714 in the previous year, and while the expenditure rose from Rs. 5,82,472 to Rs. 6,15,071, the balance remaining was Rs. 6,31,911 as compared with Rs. 5,33,268. One of the most interesting items of the report deals with crime. The total strength of the police force was 272 and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 43,910. There was a slight increase in the total number of crimes investigated, namely 134, and ninety arrests were made. Of these, 80 persons were sent up for trial, 45 of whom were convicted, 29 discharged and 6 were under trial at the close of the year. The work done in the recovery of stolen property was better. The value of the goods stolen was less by about half the amount of the previous year, the actual value being Rs. 6,050 as compared with Rs. 12,370, and of this about Rs. 2,000 was recovered in each year. A decrease in crime was recorded in 1905-6 and this has continued. The number of offences cognizable and non-cognizable reported during the year was 169 against the 197 of the past year. It is a matter for satisfaction, says the report, that the decrease is notable especially under offences affecting property, such as theft and house breaking, and it may further be remarked that there were no serious offences like dacoity and robbery. There were three cases of murder during the year in the three different Talukas of the State. Women were the victims in two of them, while a boy was cruelly murdered in the third, possibly for his estate; one has resulted in the conviction of the offenders, while the culprit in the second was arrested after the close of the year. Non-cognizable offences like hurt, and other miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code and Special Acts, show a slight increase. A very noticeable feature of the administration is the readiness with which tried Europeanised systems, such as those of municipalities and jails, have been adopted in place of more antiquated methods.

TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE IN BURMA.

THE total trade across the frontier of Burma last year increased by 11·5 per cent on that of the previous year, the greatest increase being to the Southern Shan States where the higher value was nineteen lakhs, while the increases in other directions were Western China Rs. 8,13,000, Northern Shan States Rs. 3,40,000, Northern Siam Rs. 3,62,000, Southern Siam Rs. 2,28,000 and Kerenni about two lakhs. When it is taken that the imports increased only by one per cent and that the exports increased by 23·71 per cent., the value of the trade to the country is at once apparent. As regards the trade with the Southern Shan States, this is even more remarkable, for the imports decreased by 48 per cent while the exports increased by 25·9 per cent. and this despite the hindrance caused by plague. There is likely to be a large return, however, as a great part of the export is accounted for by silver, sent by timber merchants to work the forests. The increased trade with Western China is satisfactory, as the stimulus does not appear to be confined to narrow limits. In several directions bad seasons hindered trade, but the whole must be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

The Bombay Tramway Amendment Act has received the assent of the Viceroy.

TWO Kabars were murdered while asleep outside Killa Drosh Fort, on the night of the 4th instant, presumably by a fanatic.

THE Secretary of State has selected Mr. W. H. Connell as 2nd Assistant Manager of the Mathematical Instrument Office.

A marriage has been arranged between Viscount Errington and Lady Ruby Elliot, eldest daughter of the Viceroy and Lady Minto.

DURING the recent Cyclone the tide-gauge shed at Karachi, with all its instruments, was bodily washed away. Arrangements are being made for the despatch of fresh instruments to replace those which were lost.

THE salt consumption in India has gone up by no less than twenty-four lakhs of maunds in the four months, April to July, which have elapsed since the last reduction in the salt duty took place. If this rate continues a large portion of the cost of the reduction will be made good.

SOME four lakhs of rupees are understood to have been made available from the home budget for the Company concerned for continuing the construction of the Pegu-Moulmein Railway which has been coming to a standstill for want of funds. The North-Western Railway have similarly found money for continuing work upon their branch up the Kabul River Valley.

THERE was a conference of the administrative officers of the Survey Department at Dehra Dun and Mussoorie from the 2nd to 13th of July. Colonel Hodgson, Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. Eccles, Officiating Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, Colonel Gordon in charge of the Burma Surveys, Major Ryder of the Frontier Surveys, and Major Hedley attended and discussed various survey matters.

THE long-expected flood in the Aliabad Valley beyond Gilgit cannot be much longer delayed. News received on Monday from Singshall, the furthest reporting station, states that the water is likely to reach the top of the glacier dam by Wednesday next (14th), after which six days may possibly elapse before a serious breach is made by the overflow. The arrangements for warning the villages which are in danger of being swept away are all complete.

THE Government of India are understood to have approved the raising by the Calcutta Port Commissioners of a rupee loan of 50 lakhs at 4 per cent., being part of the one and a half crores which will be required for constructing No. 3 dock at Kidderpore and for other improvements to the Calcutta port. These fifty lakhs will enable the purchase of the foreshore opposite the Mint for the much-needed additional railway sidings, also the acquisition of more land at Kidderpore.

As showing how little the Boycott movement has affected the European trade with India it may be noticed that import duties during the first four months of the current official year are actually better by Rs. 25,00,000 than those of the corresponding period of 1906. Of this increase Rs. 6,25,000 is under the heading of cotton goods. Opium revenue is also coming in well, though the high prices realised at the earlier sales this season have not been maintained in the later ones owing, no doubt, to apprehensions, on the part of buyers of an enhanced transit dues in China. The result of the increase made last year in the duties upon spirits is shown in an improvement of Rs. 7,00,000 compared with the average, and of Rs. 8,00,000 compared with last year's figures in the Indian Customs revenue from this traffic. The net railway revenue is now ahead by about half a crore.

SIR ROBERT BALL has an amusing story of a Chinaman who entered the bridge over the Niagara Falls. He started from the American side with the idea of crossing over to Canada. On arriving at the Canadian end, however, he was met with the information that there was a toll of £10 on all Chinamen coming into Canada. John had not ten cents in his pocket. So he started off back again. Arriving once more at the American side, he was stopped. No Chinaman, under any circumstances, they told him, was allowed to enter the United States. Now, the problem, which Sir Robert Ball professes himself unable to answer, is, where is that Chinaman now? Is he still on the bridge? If not, by what process of circumnavigation were the laws of two great nations circumnavigated?

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

COLONIAL POLICY AND THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY 26.

During his sea-side sojourn on the little island of Norderney Prince Buelow received the well-known French publicist M. Huret. The dictates of politeness as well as his natural amiability caused the Chancellor to delight his French guest with a variety of appreciative judgments regarding *le Belle France*. But on one point, and just on that point that for the last 30 years was of paramount importance for the Foreign Policy of the Great Powers, viz, on colonial affairs, the Chancellor drew a parallel between English and French methods, that decidedly will not ring in the ear of the Frenchman like an enchanting tune. M. Huret had introduced as a subject of conversation the ideal state of things that an unselfish Colonial Policy might bring about when the nations would welcome their co-operation rather than look upon each other as rivals. On this the German Imperial Chancellor replied: "I am not prepared to criticize your Colonial Policy, but I cannot refrain from comparing it with that of England that opens her gates to every corner and generously already practises what you call the altruistic system of Colonial policy. In France you seem still to be addicted to the 18th century's tradition of Colonial administration by hermetically closing your colonies against foreign countries. It is true there is now some talk of a new current of thought. But do you think that there is any chance for this new tendency's gaining some practical influence on your tradition? I have my doubts about it."

It is obvious Prince Buelow stated quite plainly that the French at present did the very opposite of what M. Huret declared desirable, and that they carried on an egotistic Colonial policy instead of an altruistic one. A gentleman so well-known for his kind-heartedness as the German Imperial Chancellor could never have made a remark so painful for his French guest if it were not fully borne out by facts. That, it must be said, is, however, only too much the case.

THE WIDE EXTENSION OF FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS

in Indo-China e. g. is still of comparatively recent growth, but the French have already well managed to hinder the trade of other nations in those parts of the world by all possible vexations. In consequence the English papers published in Siam were led by their observations of French methods in the Indo-Chinese colonies to protest against the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, alleging that thereby Siam and its trade may come under French influence; they take it for granted that with such an eventuality the prosperous times for the trade of Englishmen and Germans in the kingdom of Siam would be over. In the same way the organ of the English community in Morocco has repeatedly declared that the Agreement of 1904 was most unfavourable for the interest of Britishers living in Morocco. Even now, after the provisions of the Agreement have been considerably modified by the decisions of the Algeciras Conference this intrepid paper calls attention to all French attempts at monopolising the foreign trade of Morrocco and at excluding the competition of all other nations.

How are we to explain this hostility against English commercial rivalry in the face of the praise so liberally bestowed on the French nation for its courtesy and chivalry? Once Napoleon coined for the English his war-cry that they are a nation of shopkeepers. Justly cousidered, even then this phrase was much better adapted for the nation whose Emperor he was, if by the nature of a shopkeeper a certain amount of pusillanimity and incapacity of freeing oneself from the accustomed grove is understood. The French, as a matter of fact, are left behind in the commercial race because they lack the courage of treading a new path. If we except lady's fashion, for which their fancy seems predetermined, the French as far as industrial activity goes allow themselves to get rusty and unproductive, and their methods of pushing their trade are just as much behind the times. Thus the French are every where left behind where free competition prevails, and it is for this reason that they try to exclude fair competition wherever they have the means for doing so, viz., in their colonies.

The English represent a quite different type. Undoubtedly they feel the competition of other nations, notably of the United States and Germany and for the future also of Japan more pressing than half a century ago; but they have never ceased to make brave efforts and, as a reward, their export trade has developed even better than that of their competitors, if we compare the absolute growth and not the percentage. Conscious of their strong position they can well afford to stick to their bold and well tested principle of the open door.

We thus come to the conclusion that the German Imperial Chancellor has only kept to the facts. The praise bestowed on their friends would be more acceptable for the French, if it was not spent at their own expense.

OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN RHENISH-PRUSSIA.

From the report of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate it is evident that the recent complaints about scarcity of supply are by no means due to inferior amounts of coal produced in the industrial centre of Western Germany. On the contrary, a comparison with the past proves that there was a steady increase in the total output from month to month. In the month of June the average production per working day shows the record figure of 269,210 tons; i. e., 6 per cent. more than in June of last year. For the last half-year the output of the mines attached to the Syndicate is given at 39.3 million tons as against 37.9 millions in the first half-year of 1906. If nevertheless the supply of coal is considered insufficient the explanation is not far to seek. Since April 1906 the demand for coal has been very brisk, while on the other hand the delivery of coal could not even keep pace with the increasing production. In the first half-year of 1906 the Syndicate was able to forward on the average 151,294 tons per working day; 1907 only 149,452 tons. Despite an increase of 7,305 tons of output per day, the sales of the Syndicate had to be curtailed by 1,842 tons per day or about 1·22 per cent. Nor would it be correct to explain the shortage of delivery from a deficiency of coal waggons available; for the same deficiency of the rolling material of the railways existed already in 1906, and for the second quarter of 1907 the Syndicate acknowledged the good effect of the large additions of coal-waggons to the rolling stock of the railway department. The last cause of the calamity complained of in industrial circles is the policy of mine owner to convert as large a percentage as possible of their output into coke and briquettes. As the coal obtained in the famous Ruhr district is splendidly adapted for coking, yielding about 75—77 per cent. in the coking-furnace against only 65—70 per cent. from Silesian coal, we can easily understand why the members of the Rhenish Syndicate remain behind their competency in the coal account and rather offer coke instead. The principal advantage of this tendency was derived by the iron and steel industry that was fully supplied with the coke needed for its production and was thereby enabled to profit from the extremely favourable conditions of the world's market for iron and steel. Those coal-mines that have coke-blastfurnaces and smelting ovens of their own developed of course an enormous increase of their self-consumption.

THE CASTLES OF ODYSSEUS AND NESTOR

Professor Doerpfeld, Director of the German Archæological Institute at Athens, has at last succeeded in discovering the home Odysseus and excavating the palace and grave of Nestor. For a long time it was considered self-evident that the Homeric island of Ithaca could be no other than the modern Thiaki, as though these names were really identical. But from an accurate interpretation of the decisive passages in the Odyssey, Professor Doerpfeld came to the thesis, that not the small and sandy island of Thaiki but its larger northern neighbour, the island of Leukas, had a claim to be regarded the home of the artful king Odysseus. The topographic survey of both islands and their surroundings by Captain von Marees gave sufficient indications to identify all geographic spots described as characteristic of the island of Ithaca in the Homeric poems. Ever since 1901 the Professor spent a part of his summer holidays for making private trial excavations. Eventually he succeeded in laying bare a large dwelling place of undoubtedly Homeric times and a part of ruins of a palace. The most convincing proof of Doerpfeld's theory is the collection of ceramic products discovered. All these comparatively well preserved vases are of black clay decorated with figures and ornaments in red and remarkably like earthen-ware found in other places and acknowledged as the home produce of Southern Greece in Homeric times. Unfortunately the lower parts of the palace are entirely submerged in water, so that a careful investigation of its foundations could not be carried out in the short period of a summer holiday.

Professor Doerpfeld was more favoured by circumstances in his other important discovery. About the site of the castle and the graves of old King Nestor and his family already three theories existed among the ancient Greeks. One set of scholars identified "sandy Pylos" with the Messenic town of that name, others preferred the town of Pylos in Elis, while those whom the geographer Strabo credited with being best acquainted with the Homeric poems pointed to an uninhabited district in Triphylia. Herr Doerpfeld found near the railway station Kokovatos; a hill, 180 feet high, that in his opinion corresponded exactly to the description in the Odyssey of the home of Nestor. A generous Mæcenas, Herr Goekoop, who defrays the expense of excavating Tiryns at once volunteered to place the necessary funds at the disposal of the German Archæological Institute at Athens so that work could commence immediately after the permission of the Greek Government was obtained. Some peasants led the German expedition to a spot where the inhabitants of the district were wont to search for building material. A party was just at work to destroy a circular ancient wall of remarkable thickness.

THE GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGISTS

had no difficulty in proving that three "Mykenic" cupola graves were the stone-pit of the Greek peasants. The fragments of ceramic vessels found on this spot for the most part corresponded exactly to the finds in the Homeric settlement on the island of Leucas and evidently belonged to the same epoch. On the neighbouring hill the diggings soon struck walls of flat slabs of calcareous sinter, varying from 5 1/2 to 5 1/4 feet in thickness. The simple, but solid and accurate mode of construction resembled exactly the deeper ruins of Troy laid bare by Schliemann thirty years ago. The covering of the walls consisted of lime. Under the floor of the principal room a canal covered with plates of solid stone was discovered. An enormous quantity of earthenware, mostly in a splendid state of preservation came to light. No piece of this ceramic treasure reminded of the vases of the classic period, and only 6 fragments discovered in one of the grave cupolas were of Mykenic style. Thereby it was clear, that this sandy plain and the hill were never inhabited in the classic period of Greek history. At the same time conclusive evidence is now on hand to disprove the contention of Professors Furtwaegler and Loeschcke that the richly ornamented ceramic products of the Mykenic finds were the original earthenware of Homeric Greece. On the contrary, in the Homeric period the Greeks had a monochromic earthenware of their own embellished by engraved ornaments. In pre-Doric times, before Mykenic products of oriental type were introduced, the Greeks had already an advanced state of culture, that was best preserved in Western Greece and formed one identity with the Etruscans and Italians on the other side of the Adriatic. From their factories many specimens of ceramic art were exported to the salt mines at Halstatt where they formed such a surprise at their discovery.

The principal outcome of these latest German excavations is the proof, that the Homeric poems did not describe a remote past, the details of which they supplemented with the creations of their fancy, but that the minstrels attempted to give exact representations of the places which they visited for patronage, the halls of the mighty dynasts of their own time. The principal contents of the immortal poems go back to a time, when the Dorian migration had not yet brought wholesale destruction over Southern Greece. The rapsodies that were embodied in the Iliad and Odyssey were composed a century or two after the wars and errands that they narrate and decidedly before the Dorian Migration.

L. ASCH.

EXPERIMENTAL RUBBER CULTIVATION.

The following letter From Mr. F. Gleadow has been issued in regard to experiments in the cultivation of rubber in the northern circle:—

As I am going on leave I have the honour to present an interim report on the steps taken to carry out the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3010 of 26th March 1906.

The Resolution ordered that Mr. Ryan should make a scheme under my direction, but as Mr. Ryan was at that time transferred to Poona the collaboration was found impracticable. Mr. Ryan was good enough to send me various publications on the subject and eventually framed a scheme as good as could be expected of a man who was no longer on the spot and had no personally acquired experience. I was thus left practically to work out my own schemes as circumstances rendered desirable. Having had some practical and successful experience with rubber at Dehra Dun, there was no harm done and I have to acknowledge Mr. Ryan's readiness to supply information and render all the help in his power.

The initial difficulties were the obtaining of seed and the selection of sites. Two lots of Ficus seed were obtained from Assam. The first was entirely infertile though tried in several places by various persons. The year's seed was admitted to be mostly infertile by the senders, but the second lot, after long delay, has given *a few* fine, healthy looking little plants. These I propose to put out in forest as soon as the rains have burst, although this course is not recommended. If successful, we shall save a year or two. If not, we shall have lost a year. It is worth trying. Castillos and Hevea seeds were also obtained 100 of each, and 1,000 Ceara. These were successfully germinated under my own eye and in my own house; Mr. Madan also grew some; when the first violence of the rains was over mine were sent to Muland nursery, a bad place, but the only one accessible. A few Ceara were transplanted into forest at once and are still doing well, though two were rooted out by pig and one or two others bitten. They are just putting forth vigorous new leaves. They have been watered all the time, though leafless for months. The tallest are about 6 feet and the worst 1 foot high. One or two of the tied Ceara seeds occasionally come up in the nursery still, this species having a very hard shell.

The question of plantation sites has been my anxiety all the season. Water is of course the difficulty, and it is a *sine qua non* that the Divisional Officer must be able to reach the spot, do a day's work, and get home again to head-quarters in the height of the rains. This confines us to railways and high roads. After much search I have selected for North Thana a site in the Chahada Khind, three miles from Palgarh. There is water, but not enough, and the possibility of extended work here depends on the tentative wells that are being sunk. In Central Thana, the Papad Khind, two miles south-east of Virar, has water, but the soil appears to be rock and muram and that hope is abandoned. There are two or three other good sites in the valleys east of Pelhar, and here also the possibility of extended work depends on the discovery of more water. In South Thana I have selected four sites, two of which at Mulund and Kavesar will be taken up this year, two others on the Year plateau being left for further development. We have good water for one of the latter sites in the "Chiknalcha Pani" spring, if we can carry it in pipes over difficult or private ground, or if alternatively we dig a well. The other site, a large area that needs planting up, is doubtful, as there is no water and the prospects of digging are not very promising. There are other better sites, but none that can be frequently and effectively supervised in the rains. They are, therefore, useless for early experiments.

Seed has been ordered for the coming season, and if it all arrives in good condition I propose to work on two systems. Part of the seed will be sown in boxes and nursery beds for transplantation. Part will be sown out in the forest itself. The nursery plants will be given the most through protection possible, but the forest plants will necessarily have to take a good deal of risk. All forest plantings are to be made in equilateral triangles 30 feet apart for Ficus, Castillos and Hevea; 12 feet apart for Ceara. The expenditure will not be very great except at Mulund where the old nursery will have to be entirely reconstructed and at Kavesar, where a wire-fence will have to be erected for protection against the cattle of turbulent Agris who thrashed a forest guard last year within an inch of his life.

I do not think we need trouble about any other of Mr. Ryan's proposed species at any rate the indigenous ones. Some are well known to contain rubber in small quantities. Others, e. g. the mhowra contain none at all or an inappreciable quantity. I enclose for information a small ball of poor rubber from Ichnocarpus and some mhowra gum or resin which will be found plastic but entirely inelastic.

The recommendation in penultimate paragraph have been approved and order given for a report to be made on the success attending the experiments.

THE BELFAST DISTURBANCES.

MONDAY'S BATTLE.

More Troops Wanted.

BARRACKS WRECKED BY THE MOB.

HOSPITALS CROWDED WITH THE WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Forty rioters and two women at Belfast have been treated in hospital.

The authorities have requested more troops.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

At Belfast the mob last evening attacked the police, wrecking the barracks.

The Riot Act was read and the Military fired on the mob. A man and a woman were killed, three others received serious gunshot wounds, and, in addition, many were injured by bayonets and batons.

LATER.

Belfast at midnight was in a state of terror and confusion rendering verification of casualties very difficult. Many officers, soldiers and police have been maimed by bottles and stones.

Newspaper correspondents testify to the splendid patience exhibited by the troops, notably by the Sussex Regiment under a pitiless stoning until the order was given to fix bayonets and fire.

The rioting began in the notorious Falls Road district where women and children were busy raising the paving stones The trams stopped and public houses were closed early in the afternoon as if preparations for a conflict were being made.

The fight began by an attack on three passing policemen, who were rescued half dead. Ceaseless showers of stones and bottles followed the rescue party from the barracks which was besieged and and wrecked. The troops were called out and the Dragoons charged, but operations were hampered by numberless intersecting alleys where the mob melted away, only to reappear in increased numbers armed with fresh missiles, pelting and jeering the soldiers.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, read a telegram stating that the injured and wounded number hundreds. The hospitals are full.

The Duke of Connaught went to Ireland yesterday evening, but has postponed his visit of inspection of Belfast.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The aspect of affairs in Belfast is rapidly growing more serious.

The attitude of the mob yesterday was so threatening that the troops fired a volley point blank into the crowd. Three persons were killed outright, including a woman, while six persons were fatally wounded.

There were forty different cavalry charges yesterday and the casualty list is, of course, heavy.

Hundreds of people have been injured and the hospitals are crowded.

The local barracks have been wrecked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Government and the New Bill.

REGISTRATION LAW DEFIED.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. O'Grady, announced that the Imperial Government would reserve the Transvaal Immigration Bill mentioned on 5th July as having been introduced.

He could not state what would be the action of the Imperial Government, pending the receipt of the Bill as passed by the Transvaal Legislature.

Lord Selborne, however, considered that the Asiatic Law Amendment Act secured substantial benefit to Asiatics.

The Imperial Government said that Mr. Churchill had no power to protect British Indians from the operation of Transvaal laws.

Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg states that the Indians are openly defying the Registration Law included in the Amendment Act and are vowing passive resistance.

The merchants are reducing their stocks in view of the possibility of departing.

FINANCIAL COLLAPSE IN NEW YORK.

"Too Much Roosevelt."

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Prices on the New York Stock Market during the last hour yesterday fell far below those of Saturday, and the sharpest collapse of the year was experienced.

There was an utter absence of buying power.

The favourite explanation heard in Wall Street was "Too much Roosevelt."

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The Aldershot Command.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

It is officially announced that General Sir John French has been appointed Inspector-General of the Forces, and General Smith-Dorrien Commander at Aldershot.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL.

Total Subscriptions Received.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Press, intimates that the Clive Memorial Fund totals £3,270 and includes contributions from several Indian Princes.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CASABLANCA.

Mazagan Threatened.

GENERAL TRIBAL UNREST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The French Government does not intend to send reinforcements to Morocco. The troops under General Drude are considered sufficient, and the movement of transports from Toulon to Oran is merely a precautionary measure.

Reuter's correspondent at Mazagan telegraphs that the tribes have arrived at the gates and are threatening and demanding money.

The Cruiser *Amiral Aube* has warned the Governor that she will land men and bombard the outskirts.

KAID MACLEAN.

Reported Release.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Raisuli has handed Kaid Maclean to the Hkmass tribesmen, who are reported to be conveying him to Fez.

THE CAPE BUDGET.

Heavy Deficit in Revenue.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

LONDON AUGUST 13.

The Budget in the Cape Parliament shows that every source of revenue has enormously decreased during the last four years. The deficit for 1906-1907 was £640,455. The estimated deficit for 1907-1908 is £298,261.

It is proposed to meet the deficit by a heavy tax on incomes above ten thousand.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Communications Almost Totally Stopped.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The strike of Telegraphists has stopped communication almost throughout the United States except by telephone.

THE KHEDIVE.

Not Going to England.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Khedive has gone to Germany and is not going to England.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Hirst Stands Down.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

George Hirst, the Yorkshire Cricketer, has refused to go to Australia with the English Cricket team The difficulty arose, it is supposed, through a disagreement over the terms, Hirst asking higher pay than the organisers of the tour were prepared to give.

It is probably that Tyldesley, Hayward and Lilley will accompany the team.

THE ALL-RED ROUTE.

Canada Becomes Enthusiastic.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The proposal for the All-Red Mail route, connecting Great Britain with the Colonies and Dependencies, has been cordially taken up. The Canada Dominion Government has offered an annual subsidy of £250,000 as a contribution towards the scheme.

QUARTERS FOR RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Proposed Supply by the Various Systems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

There is some probability that the Indian Railways will be allowed to make their own arrangements for meeting the steadily growing expenses of residence in large towns as effecting their administration and clerical staff. Allowances are rarely satisfactory, as house-owners usually take the earliest occasion to raise rents proportionately. An experiment, which has been tried, of the Railway buying a block of land and building quarters thereon, is considered to be successful.

There is a proposal, which probably may be adopted, that the East Indian Railway authorities should try this plan and buy land in or near Calcutta and build houses there for the staff.

QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY.

Proposed Extension Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

Owing to bad water at Nushki on the Quetta Nushki Railway, there has been a proposal to extend the railway line for about ten miles further on to a spot where it is thought a better supply would be available. The *Pioneer* believes, however, that the suggestion has not found favour and that the extension will not be made.

LUCKNOW "ANJUMAN" CONFERENCE.

Loyalty to British Rule.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 13.

The Anjuman Sadrussodur Imamamia Conference of Lucknow has passed a resolution unanimously, stating that it has no connection with the Swadeshi or Boycott agitation and no sympathy with the Agitators.

The Anjuman cordially acknowledges British Rule, and acknowledges perfect submission to the laws of the country.

A HOOLIGAN ARRESTED AT DELHI.

Alleged Originator of the Massacre Scare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, AUGUST 13.

An Indian Christian of imposing appearance, by name Arthur S. Campbell *alias* Nawab Sirdar Mirza and many other *aliases* and occasionally misrepresenting himself as a connection of the Skinner family, has been charged by the Delhi police under Section 110, I. P. C., with a bad livelihood and yesterday was again remanded till 22nd instant.

The accused, who is of a very fluent address and is speaking English perfectly, is, according to police records, an adept in personifying head police officials and others and on occasion has appeared wearing many medals anddecorations.

It is allegedthat the accused was primarily responsible for the absurd scare which occurred at Delhi among European residents on 11th May last when there was considerable unrest and corresponding anxiety on the part of those responsible for preserving order. A fracas occurred towards the evening in the native city between a subordinate Anglo-Indian employe of the Tramway Company and a Native Mistri in which the former was worsted and the accused, it is alleged, hurried ever to the Civil Lines and falsely raised an alarm that a massacre of Europeans had actually begun in Sudder Bazar and proceeding to the Delhi golf links where a number of the Club members were assembled, made urgent and convincing similar representations to them with the result that all available Europeans, some eighty or more, obtained firearms and with their women folk hurriedly gathered at the Station Club, Ludlow Castle, where till late that evening they awaited the anticipated onslaught and residential siege.

It is considered fortunate that during this tension no natives approaching the Club were mistakenly shot which might have produced consequences converting what is now regarded by the Delhi residents as a grim farce into a very serious affair.

THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Measures for Financial Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 13.

The Delhi Municipality is apparently letting expenditure outrun income. Their idea is to raise Octroi taxation.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the ways and means, including the question of what the expenditure ought to be, to enable the various departments of the Municipality to be economically and efficiently carried on and urgent improvements and extensions financed, and how the necessary income to meet this expenditure can be raised.

This Sub-Committee states that as the proposed tax on imitation silver and gold thread, imported from Germany and other places on the Continent through the post, and the proposed licence fees for the manufacture of Kandla, which were submitted for the consideration and approval of Government have not yet been finally disposed of they (the Committee) are unable to report on the matters submitted to them.

Regarding the proposed reduction of the tax on ghee, sugar and tobacco, they say that, as a result of enquiries made, they are unable to find one good reason unless it be "uniformity," why the tax on any of these articles should be reduced; and with reference to the proposed tax on food grains they state that all parties interviewed were as unanimous in condemning this tax as they were in approving of the present incidence of the tax on ghee, sugar, etc.

The report concludes with the expression of opinion that this tax—the tax on food grains "should be the last to be resorted to, *i. e.*, after every other from of taxation has been exhausted, and even then only if money is absolutely required and cannot be done without."

POONA MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Motorist Fined

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Carmichael, the District Magistrate, disposed of to-day the case in which Mr. Claude G. Cotton was charged by the police, at the instance of a Mahomedan tonga-wallah, with driving his motor-car in so negligent a manner as to endanger human life. The Magistrate in his finding observed that the accused was driving his motor-car along the Connaught Road at about 10-30 p.m. and collided with a tonga coming from the station, injured the horse so that it had to be destroyed and doing damage to the tonga to the extent of Rs. 30. The witnesses for the prosecution clearly proved that the motor was on the wrong side of the road, but that the rate at which it was moving was not excessive. Lieutenant Hemans, of the 29th Cavalry who with his butler was in the tonga, stated that the motor bore straight down upon them.

The defence was that the collision was due to an accident with contributory negligence on the part of the tonga driver. The question was how, if he was driving his car with the least care, the accused could not have seen the tonga and made an attempt to avoid it. There was evidence sufficient to show negligence on the accused's part and to prove the charge against him.

Mr. Cotton was therefore sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.

ASSAULT UPON EUROPEANS.

Mob Incited by Bengalis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

An assault upon two Europeans occurred on the outskirits of Calcutta on Sunday. The two gentlemen were walking in Diamond Harbour Road when they were attacked by a crowd incited by a few Bengalis and beaten with lathies. Fortunately, however, they were fairly well able to take care of themselves and though one of them had his head cut open the results were not serious.

The victims of the assault were Messrs. Lovetus and B. T. Bletsoe, a mercantile Assistant.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Auction Sale of Shares in Industrials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

The auction sale of 4,830 Preference and 25,000 Ordinary Shares in Arbuthnot's Industrials under orders of the Insolvency Court continued yesterday. Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's bid of Rs. 75,000 remains best to date.

DEWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

I hear that Dewan Bahadur Mr. Rajagopalachari will not assume the Dewanship of Travancore for the next two months.

CAPTAIN O'Connor arrived in Simla yesterday (13th) from Gyantse in connection the Tibet trade negotiations with Mr. Chang.

CONSEIL GENERAL OF PONDICHERRY.

Reopening after Long Suspension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

Governor Monsieur Angoulvant opened the Conseil General at Pondicherry on Saturday last with elaborate ceremony and made an eloquent speech.

He first explained the causes of the long suspension of about twenty months since the last meeting of the Conseil General and proceeded to set forth various schemes of public works to be undertaken with the funds of big loan granted by the Home Government. These are a railway from Pondicherry to Tirupapaliour; the lengthening of the pier; a water supply scheme for Pondicherry whereby instead of three litres ahead thirty litres will be available for distribution; the construction at a cost of Rs. 6,000 of a suitable dwelling for the Procureur General; the enlargement of groundnut godowns; the restoration of the hospital at Karikal and Chandernagore and a water supply scheme.

He then referred to the important economy effected by amalgamating functions of the two principal educational officers.

He further paid a well merited homage to the valuable services rendered to the colony by M. H. Gaebele whom the President of the Republic has just honoured by conferring on him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He next called upon the Conseil General to cooperate with Government in adopting suitable resolutions with reference to the various schemes laid before them.

MUSKETRY PRIZES.

For Volunteers and Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The following musketry prizes are announced for competition during the current year:—

(1) Presented by H. E. the Viceroy, two silver cups and bronze medals for Railway and non-Railway Volunteer teams.

(2) By H. E. the C-in-C. silver cups for British regular troops and Volunteers and for Indian troops; also the Magdala gold medal for Indian troops.

(3) Cups open to all British and Indian Cavalry regiments in India presented by the Raja of Nanpara.

(4). Challenge Cup presented by Sir Patrick Playfair for Volunteer Corps.

(5). Cawnpore Woollen Mills silver cup and purse for Indian and Imperial Service Troops.

(6). Brooke Bond Co. silver challenge cup and purse for British Troops.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVAL AUGUST 13—Vallancy, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE—AUGUST 13—Campton, Lt, R.G.A. on duty, to Murree Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Veterinary Corps have been placed under orders for a tour of service in India and will probably embark in the Transport "Assaye" leaving Southampton on 5th September:—Captain W. C. Lowe, Lieut. W. I. Macaulay, and Lieut. J. Harrison.

MR, DADABHAI NAOROJI,

A REPORT was widely circulated in Bombay yesterday to the effect that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had died in London on Monday. Some credence was attached to the report, and telegrams were despatched from Bombay to Calcutta and Naosari. At the latter place, the news seemed to have caused general grief, and many of the shops and places of business were closed. In Bombay, also, the People's Free Reading Room and Library was closed. The Share Bazar was not closed as at first contemplated, but a telegram was despatched to London for authentic intelligence. Mr. Dadina, Mr. Dadabhai's son-in-law who lives at Versova, received four days ago an alarming telegram about Mr. Dadabhai's health, and he sent a cable to London asking for further news, but no reply has yet been received. Mr. D. E. Wacha sent a telegram at midday yesterday to Sir William Wedderburn; but no reply thereto had been received by that gentleman up to a late hour last night.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

44 Lakhs Debenture Loan.

The tenders for the Bombay Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1907 for 44 lakhs of rupees were opened yesterday.

For the present the Trustees have accepted 20 lakhs only as under:—

Tenders amounting to Rs. 19,51,500, at and over Rs. 96-14-0 accepted in full.

The balance Rs.48,500 distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 96-13-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 97-11-0. The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 1,00,72,000.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

Official Statistics.

It is now three weeks since the Executive Health Officer of Bombay declared that cholera had spread in Bombay in epidemic form. The declaration of epidemic was made during the week ending 30th July, but until then so far as the local cases were concerned the Health Officer was not of opinion that it was an epidemic. The necessary precautions were taken, and the Health Department adopted measures for the prevention of a further spread, and checked its progress. In the first week, that is the week ending 30th July, there were recorded 35 attacks and 26 deaths from cholera. The official statistics for the weeks ending 6th and 13th instant, respectively, show 51 attacks and 43 deaths, and 42 attacks and 38 deaths. The total number of cases from this malady up to yesterday morning, since the 24th July last is 128, out of which 107 proved fatal.

THE AFZUL JUNG BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* of 8th August regarding the traffic on the Afzul Jung Bridge. Permit me to point out that the stagnation of the traffic on the bridge is mainly due to the heavily laden carts and jhuttkas (fourth class backney carriages drawn by a skeleton of a quadruped called a pony) which block the traffic by their slow progression and the aversion of their drivers to keep to their side or get out of the way when required. These heavily laden carts and jhuttkas can easily get across the river by the new bridge (Musallum Pull) where there is a good road and they are not in a particular hurry to get to their destination, but the Police and the Municipality do not seem to think regulation of traffic or its diversion in suitable channels apart of their duty, although I am sure it was pointed out to them. The sepoy blows his whistle at particular hours of the day only, when a Motor Car is in sight. If the heavy and slow traffic elephants, etc., be forbidden from crossing this Bridge, there need not be any necessity for widening the Bridge or the stagnation of traffic and its attendant inconveniences and accidents.—Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

Hydesabad, Deccan, August 11.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

Agricultural Prospects in July.

THE following special telegraphic reports on agricultural prospects to end of July are published for general information:—

BOMBAY.

Good rain fell throughout the Presidency Proper during the latter half of July, which was more than sufficient to make up for the deficiency of the previous month and half. Agricultural prospects will be very good, provided the later rains are favourable. In north Gujarat rice seedlings probably withered before middle of July, except where irrigated from wells, but all other early crops are good. The principal feature of the season is the well-distributed rain, so far in the precarious tracts of East Deccan and the Karnatak, which are generally dependent on the late rain. The recent rain was general in West Deccan also, where prospects have improved. Prospects in Sind are not quite satisfactory, on account of low inundation and deficient rain in unirrigable areas, but the river is slowly rising and the situation may improve. Stocks of food grains are generally sufficient, but are low in many places, owing to a succession of lean years, and last season's harvest being only moderately good. Prices are generally above normal; the quantity of food-grains purchasable being 2 to 37 per cent. less for "juar and bajra" and 12 to 35 per cent. less for rice. In Sind the high prices are due to low inundation; in the Presidency to low stocks, restricted imports of Burma rice, increased cost of cultivation due to scanty labour supply, extended cultivation of cotton, and diminution of area under food crops. There is a great demand for labour, and wages have risen considerably.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain was in great defect up till the week ending the 26th July, but since then the rainfall has been general, and it has fallen in quantities at least sufficient for the present everywhere, except in portions of Meerut and Bulandshahr and in small portions of the Jalaun and Banda districts. Sugar-cane has escaped serious general injury and crops sown with former rain have generally survived, though in hill districts a good deal of "mandua" and some rice has failed to germinate, or has dried up, and will be replaced by other crops. Field work is now proceeding at high pressure and it is impossible to estimate quantitatively the reduction in the early autumn crops, but the area under these crops will be relatively small outside the canal districts and the two eastern divisions of Gorakhpur and Benares. Past experience suggests that tall millets and pulses will be substituted very generally, and that though the total area sown will be below normal it will be generally sufficient for immediate needs. Much, however, depends on the character of this month's rain. Stocks are not, great, but are believed to be generally sufficient. Prices which were already abnormally high, owing to the injured spring crops and, in the eastern districts, to export to Bengal and apprehensions of drought, rose rapidly till rain fell. They are now falling somewhat, but are still very high. A material fall is not to be expected until prospects are more fully assured than they are at present, and it will probably be retarded owing to reduced area under autumn crops and substitution of late for early crops both of which factors will delay replenishment of stocks. If rains continue favourably, the Local Government does not think that any distress need be anticipated. Spring fodder was short and little is now left; where fodder crops are not grown, cattle will have to depend largely on grass; should grass dry early, a scarcity of fodder may be temporarily serious in October and November.

PUNJAB.

The general agricultural situation in the Punjab up to end of July is not unsatisfactory. Rainfall has been very deficient in three or four districts only, and these, for the most part, are secure from famine, and no real cause for anxiety at present exists; but, of course, much depends on subsequent rain. Stocks of grain are everywhere sufficient; and prices, though high in parts of the Province, are not, as a rule, alarmingly so.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The monsoon broke a week later than usual, giving sufficient rain in the Nagpur country, Chhattisgarh and Berar; but the rainfall was scanty over the north and west of the Provinces and continued scanty in these tracts until the prospects of the kharif harvest were gravely imperilled. The Nerbudda Valley districts and Saugor and Damoh received only five inches of rain up to the middle of July and the Satpura districts a little more, and it was not until the end of the third week in July that the monsoon strengthened sufficiently to avert disaster; sowing was consequently late in these tracts and is only now approaching completion in several northern districts Resowing due to crops withering for want of rain is in progress in parts of five northern districts viz., Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar and in Akola a third sowing is also reported in parts of Nimar. Crops were also resown in parts of Chhattisgarh owing too excessive rain. Stocks of food grains generally sufficient. Owing to brisk export the prices of staple food grains in these Provinces have for more than a year exceeded normal rates by about 25 per cent. Reservation of stocks against shortage of the kharif harvest was recently likely to further enhance prices but a tendency to fall is distinctly evident since the agricultural outlook has improved. If the monsoon continues favourable, the kharif harvest should be normal in the north and west of the Central Provinces and in the Nagpur country; and good in Chhattisgarh and Berar. The condition of the people is good and labour is ample but wages are high. Generally, it may be said that the late interruption of the rain has caused no panic and its continuance has relieved anxiety for some time to come.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The rainfall during the past two months has been deficient throughout the Province and has affected the autumn sowings which are only half the normal in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, but normal elsewhere. The standing crops on unirrigated areas are in poor condition, except in Hazara where they are excellent. More rain is needed everywhere. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Dera Ismail Khan. The spring crops are above average in area and average as regards outturn. Prices are so far easy, but show a tendency to rise in Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The autumn crops are of minor importance in this Province outside Hazara and Kohat, and so far there is no cause for anxiety.

RAJPUTANA.

The almost general rain throughout Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara during the past ten days, has greatly improved the agricultural situation, regarding which no further anxiety need be felt for the present. Sufficient rain for the *kharif* (autumn) sowings has been reported from all States except the central tahsils of Alwar and Kotah, nine out of twenty-four parganahs of Marwar, and one circle in the Ajmer district. Even in these places, if more rain falls soon *kharif* crops may yet be sown. Fodder is generally sufficient, except in the hilly tracts of Mewar. Stocks of grain are said to be sufficient to ample for the present. Prices are nearly normal in fourteen States and everywhere easier than they were in the corresponding period of last year. Prices are as follows:—In Alwar bajar is 17 5/16 seers per rupee against the normal of 23 seers owing to insufficient rainfall; in Bharatpur prices are 16 1/8 seers per rupee against the normal of 24 seers; in Jhalawar 17 seers compared with a normal of 20 seers; in Ajmer and Merwara 15 and 16 seers against a normal of 18 and seers.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The following is a summary of special report:—Gwalior:—General outlook is now distinctly favourable. The rainfall is sufficient. Prospects are good and stocks adequate. Prices are normal. Indore:—Recent rain has relieved the situation throughout the Indore State and has removed all cause for anxiety. Prices are rather high, but are commencing to fall, Baghelkhand:—There was ample rain in the last week of July and general prospects are now fair. If August and September rainfall is normal, late arrival of monroon will exert no appreciably bad effect. Stocks of grain are ample. Prices of wheat and rice are rather high owing to delay in the rains, to export, and to the indifferent spring crops. Other grains are about normal. Bhopal:—There has been general and abundant rain since the 20th July, which has saved the situation. Prospects are good. Stocks are sufficient and prices normal. Bhopawar:—First sowings mostly failed and necessity for second sowing has retarded agricultural operations in most of the Agency by a month. If rainfall continues there is satisfactory hope of good though late autumn harvest but the *makka* (Indian-corn) crop will be short in the eastern half of the Agency. Till a month ago prices were below normal and have since risen, but are now falling and nearly normal. Stocks of grain are generally sufficient. Bundelkhand:—Sowings were late through delay in the monsoon, but prospects are satisfactory. Stocks are sufficient, but prices are above normal owing to heavy exports due to good prices obtainable elsewhere. Malwa—Recent rainfall sufficient. Prospects are now good throughout the Agency. Stocks are sufficient for the present. Prices are slightly high owing to late arrival of the rains but not abnormally so and are now falling. If present conditions continue the autumn harvest should be fully up to the average. The general situation throughout Central India is now decidedly satisfactory and there is nowhere any cause for anxiety.

CHITRALI villages have caught two fanatics who appear to have been responsible for the recent murder of the two sleeping Kahars outside Killa Drosh.

JAIN LITERATURE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The following letter has been sent to the Registrar of the University of Bombay. On behalf of the Southern Maratha Jain Association:—

"I beg that you will kindly place the following before the Text Books Committee recently appointed by the Syndicate and request them to consider the same favourably.

(1) In the 1905 the Association approached the Syndicate with a request that they should give a fair place to Jain Literature in the curriculum of the Arts Course. In reply the Syndicate informed the Association that the request would be submitted to the Text Books Committee which was then to be appointed. The Association hopes that the said application is already in the hands of the Committee. The Association further begs leave to respectfully call the attention of the Committee to the following additional points with reference to the same subject.

(2) The Association hopes that there will be no misunderstanding of the aim that the Association has in view in bringing the claims of Jain Literature to the notice of University Authorities. In the first place, it should be clearly stated here that the introduction of Jain classics in the Arts Course does not mean the exclusion of any works that have hitherto found a place in it. The University has always prescribed works of different authors for study in different years; and it is hoped that in future works like the Chandraprabha Kavya the Dharmasharmabbewdya Kavya the Gadyachintamani the Jivandhar Champu or Kavya will be included in the list of works eligible for university study along with or sometimes in the place of works that are at present accepted for the Second Language Course.

(3) The Association further points out that the present request is based on purely literary, historical and philosophical considerations. The introduction of a few Jain classics into the university studies would give a strong impetus to the further publication of a large number of Jain works which are as yet unpublished for want of proper appreciation at the hands of our universities. This unsatisfactory state of things has been partially improved by the Madras University and also, the Association learns, a similar step in the direction was recently approved of by the Calcutta University. The Jain community belongs almost wholly to this Presidency and as a consequence, our university should have led the way in encouraging Jain literature by recognising some of its standard works for study in the several examination in Arts.

(4) The result of this literature being ignored hitherto has been that even scholars of established reputation have allowed themselves to be beguiled into the most serious errors regarding the history of Jainism. Most of the books that are allowed to be studied as texts on Indian history describe Jainism as an offshoot of Buddhism and although about a quarter of a century has elapsed since that theory was exploded by Prof. H. Jacobi and others, very few have taken care to revise the historical texts so as to describe the growth of Jainism in its true character. This is entirely due to the general ignorance of our people with reference to the literature of that faith.

(5) The Association begs to submit that there are several ways of admitting that literature for study in the Bombay University some of which are indicated below. The points mentioned here are intended merely as suggestions to the Text-books Committee and may, it is hoped, be of use to that Committee in arriving at a decision on the question.

(*a*) The first way to give Jain literature a place in the University is to prescribe works by ancient Jain writers as texts in the compulsory Sanskrit course for the examination in Arts.

(*b*) But a still more important way is to prescribe works like Sarvasiddhi of Pujya Pada, Premaykamalmartund Suptabhangitarangni or Syadwadmanjari in the optional courses of the B.A. or the M.A. This would make a study of philosophy possible for at least a small number of our undergraduates who may be expected to supply the want of critical scholars of Jainism that is so keenly felt at present.

(*c*) A third way is to admit the Magadhi language for study as a second language in the Arts' course. A large number of the sacred works of Jainism are written in that language and unless its claims to be placed by the side of the Avesta and Pehlevi and other similar languages are recognised, it will never be possible to bestow an adequate amount of attention on Jain philosophy and history.

The Association hopes that your Committee will be able to give satisfaction to the entire Jain Community by giving to its valuable literature a place in the University which it so well deserves.—I have, &c.,

A. B. LOTTHE,

Hon. Secretary, Jain Students' Institute Kolhapur.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 3rd August, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Copious and beneficial rain has fallen in nearly all districts, the falls ringing from one inch to ten inches. More rain is needed in parts of Hardoi, Sitapur, Kheri, Bahraich, Fyzabad, Gonda and Ballia. Sowing is being actively carried on and weeding is in progress. Preparation of fields for spring crops has begun in some districts. The sugarcane crop is doing well except in parts of Ballia where slight damage has been caused by insects; some injury to crops from floods is reported from Agra and Shahjahanpur. Fodder continues scarce and dear in Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Kheri and Unao. Markets are well stocked and prices are stationery.

PUNJAB.

Good to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Mianwali, Lyallpur and Multan where it has been light to moderate. Prices of food-grains are generally rising in Ambala, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur, and falling in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Jullundur and Rawalpindi. Ploughing for and sowings of autumn crops continue. Weeding of cotton is in progress in Jullundur, and cotton sowings are still going on in Multan. The condition of the standing crops is good to average. The recent rains have benefited the standing crops in Delhi and Sialkot. Cotton is average and sugarcane is in good condition in Lyallpur. Extra spring crops are average in Multan. Locusts appeared in Ferozepore and Mianwali but did no damage. Rats are damaging crops in parts of Ambala. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali. Water is insufficient in parts of Multan.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good, but partial rain, ranging from 1¼ to 2 inches has fallen all over the Province being beneficial to the standing crops and autumn sowings. The standing crops generally are in good condition but are poor in Dera Ismail Khan. Autumn sowings are nearly completed but more rain is needed everywhere. The river Indus is rising. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal is in progress. Floods have occurred in the Kurram and Gambila in the Bannu district. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices, except of bajra, are rising slightly. Prices—Wheat 14 13/16 to 20 1/2; maize 22 to 31 1/4 gram 15 3/4 to 21; and bajra 19 to 23 3/4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was general rainfall throughout Rajputana during the week; the chief falls were:—88 cents in Bikaner, 2 inches 10 cents at Jaisalmer, 3 inches 61 cents at Sirohi, 4 inches 6 cents in Mewar, 9 inches 88 cents in the Mewar Hill tracts, 2 inches 79 cents in Dungarpur, 2 inches 21 cents in Partabgarh, 2 inches 23 cents in Bundi, 4 inches 42 cents in Tonk, 5 inches 61 cents in Shahpura, 7 inch 7 cents at Kotab, 1 inch 54 cents at Jhalrapatan, 3 inches 35 cents at Jaipur, 3 inches 95 cents at Kishangarh, 2 inches 78 cents in Alwar, 2 inches 72 cents at Karauli, 3 inches 25 cents at Bharatpur, and 1 inch 50 cents in Dholpur. Sowing operations continue. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts of Mewar. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices are falling in Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Karauli and Bharatpur; elsewhere they are steady.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was general rain. Sowings are in progress. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good. Old stocks of fodder are exhausted in Indore. Prices are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and are falling in Malwa; they are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Beneficial rain fell all over the Provinces during the week but Nimar had only 55 cents; the principal falls in inches were:—Mandla 9¾, Balaghat 8 1/4 Hoshangabad 6¾, Nagpur 5¾ and Chanda 4 3/4 elsewhere the rainfall ranged from 4¼ in Damoh to 2 inches in Amraoti. A break in the rains is needed in Damoh, Wardha and Chanda. Sowings of autumn crops are in rapid progress in Mandla, Narsingpur, Nimar, Chhindwara and Amraoti; and are practically completed elsewhere. Operations were retarded in parts of Wardha and Yeotmal owing to continuous rain. Weeding is in progress everywhere and transplantation and thinning in rice districts are going on. Preparation of land for spring sowings continues in Saugor, Betul, Wardha, Akola, Yeotmal and Nimar. Germination is good and prospects are generally favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient but fodder is dear in Akola. The condition of cattle in Nimar is improving. Prices of food grains remained stationary in ten districts and fluctuated slightly elsewhere; juar became cheaper by 3 seers in Amraoti. Prices are slightly dearer than those ruling in the corresponding week of last year and continue still equal to or above the scarcity level, in Mandla, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur and Yeotmal.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The total number on relief during the week was 11,989, a decrease of 1,034.

THE LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE following Extracts from a Note presented by Mrs. E. Davies, the Chief Lady Superintendent, at the Meeting held at Viceregal Lodge on August 6th on the progress and working Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association will interest many of our readers who have supported this excellent association.

Central Committee.—The general progress of the Association up-to-date may be described as extremely satisfactory. The favourable reception accorded to the movement from the first has been well-maintained, and has aroused a healthy interest in the various provinces where Branches have been and are being formed.

Travelling concessions have been most generously granted on the main railways throughout India, including the subsidiary lines in Eastern Bengal and Assam—enabling Nursing Sisters to travel 1st class at 2nd class rates.

Similar concessions have been obtained from the Rivers Steam and India General Steam Navigation Companies allowing the Nursing Sisters in Eastern Bengal and Assam, to travel by their steamers at half the ordinary fares in force from time to time on the different services.

Concessions.—Special rates have been granted to Regiments, British and Indian, Firms, and other Civil Bodies on payment of a lump sum annually. They are as follows:—

(1) All the legitimate members of a subscriber's family. (Subscription being Rs. 10 per annum for incomes of Rs. 500 and under and Rs. 20 per annum for incomes above Rs. 500.)

(2) Members of any recognised firm shall make an annual subscription of Rs. 50, and whose numbers do not exceed 15.

(3) Officers of a British Regiment whose regiment shall make an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 in the case of an Indian Regiment, and whose numbers do not exceed 15. Over that number in all cases, Rs. 5 per head per annum. Names of such members to be submitted annually, when subscription is paid to the Provincial Branch.

An abbreviated telegraphic address has been chosen—"Mintona" and Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Nursing Sisters have been drawn up.

Articles of the Association have been drawn up, and the Government of India have been good enough to permit the transmission of money to or by the Association, by Remittance Transfer Receipts, free of charge.

The Financial Statement presented by the Honorary Treasurer was most satisfactory. The sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees has already been invested as an Endowment Fund. A grant of Rs. 70,000 from the Funds realised by the Minto Fancy Fete was recorded, also a donation of Rs. 10,000 from Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur.

Since January, 5 Nursing Sisters have been selected in India, 2 of whom have received their entire training in this country; 1 is Australian trained, and the remaining 2 received their professional education in England. Three are already working at their respective centres. In addition 10 Nursing Sisters have arrived from England since the beginning of the year and have been attached to the various Branches, where they were most needed. In October our staff will be increased by 10 more nurses.

Punjab Branch.—This Branch originally formed part of the Upcountry Nursing Association, whose existence covered a space of 12 years. It was incorporated in October 1906 in the new scheme, and the Lady Superintendent with the Nursing Sisters expressed their willingness to re-engage under the new Association. As it was necessary to increase as soon as possible the number of nurses, the question of additional accommodation had to be considered, and a second house in Kasauli—'Rosemoor'—was secured at a rental of Rs. 1,200 per annum by the Provincial Government through the Punjab Committee. In January the number of nurses was increased to 9, and in March the total reached 11, and by

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

COUNSEL AS WITNESS.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, in the course of the herring of the suit in which Mr. B. D. Settna, Official Assignee of the estate of a deceased insolvent, named Aga Mahomed Bahimkhan Shirazi, claimed Rs. 6,00,000, against Mirza Mahomed Abdul Husen Zainal Abedin and three others. The Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Advocate General, who appeared with Mr. P. J. Padshah, and Mr. Ratilal B. Mazmudar, for Mr. Settna, raised a point at the time Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, one of the Counsels for defendants, was called as a witness for the defence, on the ground that although he had nothing to urge against Mr. Wadia personally, he objected to his appearing as witness in the case on principal. Along with his other learned friends for the defence (Mr. H. Branson, Mr. M. R. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad), Mr. Wadia had been attending to this case from the beginning: Counsel had drawn attention to the fact of the settlement evidence in his opening speech made at the beginning of the hearing. The Advocate-General cited 4 Dar. and Low. 393; also the Jurist, Vol. II, part I, Hilary term 1817, &c.

Mr. Jardine denied that the cases applied: Mr. Wadia as a junior had taken no active part in the conduct of the case; he had really not committed himself to any particular line of action; or had made any definite statement of certain views he had. Under the Evidence Act, everyone was competent to give evidence, Counsel being neither exempted nor excluded. Mr. Wadia would be examined only on what transpired at the settlement of the two previous suits.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad supported Mr. Jardine. Counsel remembered in the Land Acquisition Act claim, recently decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Inverarity, the learned Counsel, being examined as a witness; he recalled also the examination as a witness of Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, and another learned Counsel, as a witness during the trial of Mr. Sanjana, Barrister-at-Law.

To these instances, Mr. Raikes added a third, in which Mr. Inverarity had been examined in a case against the late Mr. Hormasji Shapurji, Solicitor, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey. But, he said, none of them were either analogous or applicable to the present set of circumstances under which it was proposed to call Mr. Wadia. Mr. Wadia's mind was in the case from the first as Counsel he had been working for it. Were such principle laid down, it would be a detrimental one to the position of Counsel at the Bar.

The Judge agreeing with the Advocate-General, he'd that it was extremely undesirable to call Counsel who might be in the case, as witness to give evidence; there might be some hardship in this case; but in the interest of the Bar, the objection raised by the Advocate-General must be upheld.

The case was then proceeded with.

CLAIM FOR JOINT PROPERTY.

In the High Court, yesterday, Their Lordships the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Ramchandra Parasharam Joshi, against the original defendant and respondent, Bhagirthibai. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare. Plaintiff sued to be put in joint possession of certain landed property along with the defendant. He alleged that the property was the common property of himself and the defendant, but it was left in the exclusive occupation of the defendant who used to give the produce for the plaintiff's share of the profits every year. As she has ceased to give the produce, plaintiff claimed to be placed jointly in possession of the property. Defendant, on the other hand, denied the plaintiff's claim and set up an exclusive title in herself. She contended that if plaintiff be found entitled to a share in the property, then his remedy ought to be a suit for partition of the whole family property, and as she had made great improvements, she must be allowed a set-off to that extent. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Devgad, who dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnagiri, confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance, and rejected the appeal with costs on plaintiff, but with a proviso that his decision in the matter shall not affect plaintiff's right to sue for a partition of the property. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, Their Lordships observed that the decree of the Lower Appellate Court was perfectly right and that it would be impossible to decree plaintiff joint possession of this property, of which the defendant and her predecessor in title have been in possession for over 40 years. Under a family arrangement it appeared to Their Lordships that plaintiff and his predecessors had been in possession of other properties for a long period of years. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

In the High Court, yesterday, Their Lordships the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in appeal, a case instituted by one Tapidas, original defendant and appellant, against Bhagvandas Narottamdas and another, original plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. K. Dandeker for the respondents. Plaintiffs sued to recover the balance of Rs. 6,138, due on a promissory note passed by defendant. Defendant admitted the execution of the note, but contended it was for old interest due to plaintiffs. The original suit was decided by the first class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia, who awarded plaintiffs' claim. An appeal was preferred in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court. It was dismissed under section 541 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. Against this decision another appeal was preferred under the amended letters patent. This appeal was admitted and the grounds of objection were that the Subordinate Judge erred in not inquiring into the contention of the defendant that the promissory note sued on was in respect of interest on past debts, and that it was not executed after taking proper accounts, but that it was fraudulently obtained, and that the Lower Court has not followed the procedure laid down by the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act. After hearing both Counsels, Their Lordships observed that no reason whatever was shown for them to interfere in this case. The defendant admits the claim and the interest down to the date of the decree. He is a wealthy man apparently and is willing to pay instalments of Rs. 500. Instead of that, the Sub Judge, in his discretion ordered the plaintiffs to pay in yearly instalments of Rs. 800. The only question was, said Their Lordships, whether the interest on Judgment should be at Rs. 7 8 per cent. or the usual rate of 6 per cent. given by Courts. After examining the circumstances of the case, Their Lordships did not see any reason to interfere with the discretion of the Subordinate Judge. The decree of the Lower Appellate Court was therefore confirmed with costs.

A THIEF recently made a vain attempt to steal the false teeth of George Washington, a treasured relic of the College of Dental Surgery Baltimore. The relic is a crude complicated set carved out of a solid block of ivory and made by a Dr. Greenwood of New York.

A NOVEL method of saying Mass has been adopted by the cure of La Martre in the Department of the Var owing to the fact that he has neither precentor nor choristers in his church. He has fitted up a gramaphone in the chancel which not only makes the customary responses, but also plays the vesper psa-

UNREPORTED CASES.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Coram: FRAMJEE AND KITE, JJ.

By a process of synchretistic eclecticism applied to the extremely interesting and complicated judgments of the courts below, we arrive at the following results. The plaintiff sued in ejectment against the two defendants because they were his tenants, and in alternative or as a supplementary claim for rent because they were not. There appears to have been a third prayer which unfortunately has been partially lost sight of, for a declaration. It is mentioned at the close of these proceedings but without any indication as to what its exact nature was. Probably it was for a declaration that the land in the occupation of the defendants, if there was any, was not H. land, and therefore did not and never had belonged to the plaintiff. The Court of first instance not unnaturally found some difficulty in dealing with the suit thus framed. The more so that while defendant No. 1 appears to have contended that he was not the plaintiff's or indeed any one else's tenant for the last ten years or so, he threw in a plea that in 1901 he had surrendered a tenancy which he had not got, to the plaintiff. This disturbing factor seems to have unhinged the minds of both the learned judges below, and finally to have wrecked what was almost to the last a very promising case. It is true that when the Court of first appeal had thus dismissed the plaintiff's claim, as was to be expected from the unusual nature of the whole proceedings, there was an application for a review, and once more the plaintiff obtained some relief. Of that in a moment. The plaintiff, on receiving this intimation of surrender on the part of defendant No. 1, was somewhat put about; it had all the appearance of a generous and unselfish act, but long experience of others who really were tenants of this land, and are said to have been related to defendant No. 1, made the plaintiff wary and suspicious. He kept the surrender which was not signed by defendant No. 2 and did not relate to the land in suit, for four months, and then, judiciously, may be, on a balance of all the circumstances. He returned it with a polite intimation that he would not accept it. The Court of first instance appears to have been a good deal affected by the disinterested conduct of the defendant in trying to save the plaintiff all further trouble, as far as he was concerned, by surrendering what he did not possess. At this point he becomes, however, more than a little confused. He tells us that defendant brought an interpleader suit; which he never did. There is always an air of respectability about bringing an interpleader suit; it suggests a whole-hearted desire to get rid of your money, if the Court will only decide for you who is entitled to receive it. And this, along with defendant No. 1's spontaneous but abortive surrender, evoked the Sub-Judge's whole-hearted and very eloquently expressed sympathy. He likens the defendant to one crying in the wilderness; he points out that it was not his fault, that no one would help him to divest himself of land he did not occupy, or pay money he did not owe; after the failure of the interpleader suit, which we have incidentally observed he did not bring, the Sub-Judge remarks that his only redemption was surrender. He did it. Again disappointment dogged his path. Admittedly when the plaintiff, who comes out in the pages of the Sub-Judge's judgment as a callous person whose calculating cold bloodedness is in the strongest contrast with the ingenuous candour of defendant No. 1,—when the plaintiff, then, returned the surrender, in May, the Sub-Judge owns that defendant No. 1 was in deep waters; he puts it, 'in a deep hole', but as this is quite an uncommon case, he feels that it is not less than the duty of every judge than of any wayfaring Christian to help him out of it. This he has the means ready to his hand to do, for, in a preceding analysis of the evidence, he has shown that the land, in respect to which the plaintiff claims possession and rent, really does not exist. He is therefore in a very strong position to afford practical relief to defendant No. 1. Impressed as he has been by his artless, but sadly ineffective, honesty, he is at last able to assist at the triumph of innocence over chicane, by a process of subtle, but in the result altogether convincing, reasoning. The plaintiff requires possession plus rent of 18 gunthas of H. land. The defendant No. 1, as we have shown, has since 1901 ceased to be the tenant of any land and does not appear ever to have been the tenant of the plaintiff's H. land. Moreover, as the Sub-Judge triumphantly demonstrates, there is no H. land in the occupation of the defendants or any one else, in the slightest degree corresponding with the plaintiff's little lot. True, defendant No. 2 whose part is darkly shot athwart the web of this remarkable litigation, does appear in the judgment of the Sub-Judge to be the tenant of lands paying 12 mooras of rice, but he hastens to add that this is not any part of the plaintiff's land. There is, therefore, a hiatus *valde defendus* yawning between the plaintiff and whatever other relief he might otherwise have hoped to obtain against defendant No. 2. Like circles lying outside each other's circumferences, the plaints and rejoications of these two baffled but eager contestants never meet, but are wasted on the intervening void. It certainly is the case, as far as one can feel confident about anything in the bewildering materials here collected, that although the defendant is shown not to be nor ever to have been the plaintiff's tenant, he does, probably goaded into desperate retaliation at the sacrifice of truth, and a momentary oblivion of the sound maxim "Honesty is the best policy," admit that once he was the plaintiff's tenant; but why or where or upon what footing, neither he nor any one else attempts subsequently to explain. There is this transient gleam of light, then the darkness falls again, and we recommence groping. It is interesting and encouraging to hear that the defendant in turn intends to sue the plaintiff for a refund of rents paid while not due. That is the kind of man he is—impulsively, recklessly generous; it is melancholy to reflect how many persons there are like the plaintiff, lying around ready to take advantage of these amiable qualities. If that suit is ever brought we may hope to learn something more of the delicate relations which never existed between these parties. Thus, then, in effect, the litigation ended in the first Court in the plaintiff's total discomfiture. When the case went up in appeal, it assumed new features worthy of its already remarkable character. J. now comes more than ever into prominence. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that J. is no party to these proceedings. No one who has had anything intelligible to do with the plaintiff or his property is. And when information about J. was sought, none was for a while forthcoming. We may, however, gradually pose him as a brother or cousin or 'bhauband' of defendant No. 1 and indubitably a tenant for some years, of the plaintiff. But of course there is no lease to show the terms of the tenancy, still less to show how, when or why it was transferred to defendant. J. is the real hero of the interpleader suit; but the commencement of J.'s relation with the plaintiff are now lost for ever in antiquity. All the Judge of Appeal cares for is to mention him and pass on to the important fact that plaintiff took a mortgage from A. A. was the undivided brother of N. There was a suit on the mortgage, *versus* A alone; there was a partition suit between N and A; the plaintiff took no part in the latter, N no part in the former: no necessary parties ever seem to be joined in the tangled history of this litigation. But as tenant of the plaintiff, though how he comes to be so no one knows, J. and the plaintiff keep up a fierce litigation on their own account, which ends with the interpleader suit, and probably the death of J. broken-hearted at the scant recognition virtue gets in this world, about the same time. The Judge of first appeal rightly, we think, holds that neither of the present defendants is estopped or Res-Judicated, or barred by limitation, on account of the rent suits which went on between the plaintiff and J. We wish that he had gone a little more into this part of the case and given us an inkling of the way in which these topics struck him, and upon what principles it had occurred to him, or to any one else concerned in the case, that, except as sonorous titles, they had any real bearing upon a matter already difficult and complex enough. All was going well for the plaintiff. The Lower Appeal Court held that since in the partition suit N. got six gunthas, the remaining 18, which it will be remembered do not exist, must have been mortgaged and then sold to the plaintiff. And as defendant No. 1 must have been the tenant of somewhere or something, be clearly ought to pay rent to the plaintiff, especially when it is borne in mind that the plaintiff was suing in ejectment. As to defendant No. 2, the Lower Court concludes that since the defendants have to admit that the ownership of the lands, presumably the plaint lands, belonged originally to some member of A's family, defendant No. 2 of course ought to pay rent or deliver over possession, or may be both. At the first blush there does appear to be something wanting in this chain of reasoning, some faintly perceptible want of conclusiveness. But it does not matter; we would prefer to think that the learned judge saw more clearly than we, through the media of these judgments, have been able to do, what the parties meant and were driving at. Just at this point, however, the learned Judge of First Appeal, like the Judge of the Lower Court, tripped up on the surrender, and the entire current of his thought was deflected. It is true that it was not a surrender of the plaintiff's land, that it was not signed by defendant 2 who, according to his own showing, had been in possession of whatever land he was and is in possession for at least twenty years, and it is likewise true that the plaintiff did not accept it, and that the Lower Court thinks he was quite right not to. But it suggested in the Appellate Court an altogether new train of legal reasoning, just as in the first Court. It had undoubtedly contributed more than all else in the case to incline the mind of that judge favourably towards the defendant. As the defendants were obviously tenants of somebody—or at least defendant No. 2 was—and as there was not the least proof to show whose, or upon what terms, the inference was obvious that they must be the plaintiff's. He was looking for missing tenants of certain not-existent lands, and here were tenants of non-existent landlords going about seeking to pay rent and relinquish their tenancies. The two things fitted like wax. No one can blame the learned judge below for his rapid and decisive presumption. But then there being no indication as to the terms upon which these long severed but now happily reunited landlords and tenants had first agreed, it follows that the tenancy must be from year to year. And to terminate that requires a notice. The surrender might have done well enough, had it been a surrender of anything tangible, definable or remotely bearing on the subject matter of the suit. But as it was not, and as the plaintiff had not accepted it, there was nothing for it but to throw out his suit bodily, always remembering that it was in ejectment. Thus the Lower Appeal Court to the utter confounding of the plaintiff. Not to be daunted, he then applied for a review, which, with the urbanity that has characterized the attitude of the learned judges towards the parties throughout the proceedings and is not to be too highly commended, was immediately granted. The learned judge readily conceded that as the suit had been dealt with as in ejectment, and therefore had been dismissed for want of notice as between landlord and tenant, without further considering an auxiliary claim to rent, on the footing of trespass, the omission to deal with the last point was plainly an error, apparent on the face of the judgment. When the review came on for disposal, the plaintiff shifted his ground and abandoned all claim to possession, and the judge, apparently with the consent and approbation of all present, instantly decreed him rent against the defendants, who do not appear to have been his tenants, or to be in possession of any land, or of any land belonging to the plaintiff. This is a fitting ending to one of the most remarkable cases on record. We think, in these circumstances of unusual difficulty, that the only course open to us, is to remand the case and give the parties, if ever they should be and can be discovered, sorted, and properly arrayed; and assuming for the moment that there is any plaint property, and that it can be identified, another opportunity of unravelling this tangled skein.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Downpour in Gujerat.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

This year, the whole of Gujerat, from Daman to Ahmedabad, has had a very good monsoon, as compared with the last year. During the last week the downpour was heavy, so much so, that agricultural operations, which by the time should have been in full swing, are still retarded. This state of the weather has now become the source of great anxiety to the agriculturing population.

Through the heavy rain of the past two days, the B B. and C. I. Railway line in Gujerat has suffered heavily. The down line between Naosari and Sachin was breached last night, causing a long delay in the up and down traffic on the line. The engine of the up passenger train, due at 5 a.m. in Bombay, was derailed last night between those two stations. In consequence of this accident, the Ahmedabad Mail train and the third class Express and other trains were also late. This delay threatens to continue for sometime, as the single line is being worked on the damaged section. A relief train is already on the scene of the accident, doing repairs.

POONA SEASON ENDANGERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

The rain, it raineth every day, is an imbecile version of what is again transpiring in Poona. It is remarkable that all last week, while the races were on, it remained practically clear, but since Sunday last, rain has come down with redoubled vigour and continuously. Poona is once more the land of gloom and the season's prospects at present are shattered.

Three important sporting events had to be postponed yesterday, viz.:—The Junior Polo Tournament, the Richardson Football Tournament, and an interesting cricket fixture.

Race-horses are being galloped on sand tracks anywhere and everywhere except the Race Course. Visitors who have arrived from different parts of India for the season are naturally disgusted with the total absence of vitality in the place engendered by the wet.

MONSOON ON THE WEST COAST.

Great Damage and Distress Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

The recent rains in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore on the West Coast are generally said to be the worst for the past quarter century. Great distress is prevailing in many parts owing to floods, collapses of houses, railways being breached and communications, generally, interrupted. It is feared much damage has also been done to young crops.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The depression in the Bay has not moved appreciably, but appears to have develo, ed slightly, and has caused moderate to heavy rainfall in Orissa. It has, however, cut off the rain producing winds from the rest of North-East India and the Gangetic Plain.

No large move ment of the depression is likely during the day. The area of low pressure in North-West India, which was in the South-West of the Punjab yesterday occasioned widespread rain in the Punjab, but has to-day retreated southwards.

Conditions are more favourable for rain in Kathiawar and Cutch.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given heavy rain in East Gujarat and the North Konkan, while light to moderate general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Bombay and the Deccan.

In Burma nearly every station reports rain, the principal amounts being Tavoy and Moulmein one and a half inches, Akyab four, Toungoo one and a half, Minbu one, and Bhamo one and a half. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded, and humidity and temperature are normal except in the northern half of the Province, where the weather is cooler than usual.

In North-East India and Orissa nearly general rain has fallen in Oudh and a few falls have occurred elsewhere, Gauhati recording one and a half inches, Balasore half, Cuttack one and a half, and Sambalpur five. Cloud has increased in Assam, and is moderate to heavy there as well as in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in slight defect, and temperature is normal except at some stations in Bihar where it is slightly high.

In North-West India, nearly general rain has fallen in the Punjab and Gujarat excluding Kathiawar, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana. Delhi records half an inch, Simla one, Ludhiana two, Sialkot half, Montgomery five, Sambhar and Deesa one and a half, Ahmedabad three, and Surat six. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded, and humidity is in slight excess in the Punjab, and nearly normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except in the Frontier Provinces, where it is in defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces the rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, but only a few falls are reported from the remainder of the division. Saugor had two inches, and Seoni and Amraoti one. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the United Provinces and East of Central India, but are moderately to heavily overcast elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal except in the East of the United Provinces, where air is drier and warmer than usual and in the South of the Central Provinces where temperature is normal.

In the Peninsula nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast, Bombay, the Deccan and Hyderabad, Malegaon reporting three-quarters of an inch, Aurangabad one, Ahmednagar two, Poona one, Belgaum two, Bombay five, Ratnagiri three, Mangalore one and a half, and Mercara four. Cloud has diminished in the extreme south, but remains thick in the rest of the Peninsula. Humidity and temperature are normal except in the Deccan, where the weather is cooler than usual.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, Orissa, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Bombay the Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the interior of Burma, Deltaic, Bengal, Chota, Nagpur, Rajputana, and the West Central India, and a few falls in Assam and the Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In Cts.	Fort In Cts.	Colaba. In Cts.
Previously registered	87 82	84 08	84 84	87 94
Tuesday, 13th Aug. 1907 ..	5 25	5 22	5 40	5 07
Total	93 07	89 30	90 24	93 01
Total to date, 1906	33 38	34 37	38 00	33 19

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date. In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	5 25	81 96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·488	W	5	93·1	84·9	93	.....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·534	SE	17	93·9	89·3	79	.....	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·516	SE	3	92·2	86·1	80	.....	0·00	—0·40
Aden	29·734	SE	10	87·3	74·9	73	.....	0·00	—0·16
Lahore	29·576	SE	3	99·4	77·2	56	0·08	7·46	—2·84
Simla	29·599	N	6	84·3	58·6	84	.....	9·48	+1·63
Delhi	29·570	ESE	3	93·7	80·7	66	0·66	5·63	—12·71
Agra	29·584	SE	1	93·6	79·5	80	.....	13·03	—4·01
Cawnpore ...	29·560	Calm	0	95·9	82·3	63	.....	16·06	—3·62
Allahabad	29·531	E	4	95·6	82·0	73	.....	12·42	—10·80
Jhansi.....	29·576	Calm	1	92·2	79·2	91	.....	14·35	—9·27
Jacobabad	29·534	Calm	3	98·1	79·7	7a	.....	2·44	+0·39
Karachi	29·573	WNW	8	84·4	79·2	89	0·03	3·07	—0·76
Jeypore	29·528	NNW	2	93·2	78·6	87	.....	9·25	—3·66
Ajmere	29·626	NW	3	87·4	70·9	91	0·05	7·39	—3·95
Deesa	29·635	W	10	87·2	74·6	85	1·71	19·24	+4·22
Ahmedabad	29·644	SSW	6	90·1	75·7	90	2·70	18·80	+4·90
Bhuj	29·618	WSW	16	81·6	76·0	97	0·11	11·97	+1·35
Jamnagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dwarka	29·637	SW	22	82·6	76·8	97	0·90	14·75	—·—
Okha	29·648	SW	19	86·4	75·7	91	0·05	14·62	—3·86
Bhavnagar Para.	29·655	SW	13	87·8	75·9	87	2·22	19·66	—0·80
Veraval	29·660	WSW	21	80·7	76·3	88	.....	18·81	+2·13
Neemuch	29·616	WSW	10	84·0	74·2	86	.....	12·43	—1·80
Indore.....	29·672	NW	9	86·1	70·1	85	0·07	12·94	+4·06
Sangor	29·706	W	7	84·0	72·0	91	1·94	21·06	—2·33
Jubbulpore	29·576	W	3	87·9	75·2	90	0·06	18·06	—10·81
Mohangabad....	29·619	Calm	7	78·8	73·6	96	0·48	37·25	—3·63
Khandwa	29·654	NW	8	86·2	73·1	86	0·23	11·78	—9·12
Raipur	29·666	SW	11	86·6	71·4	97	0·25	30·94	—0·31
Nagpur	29·609	SW	9	89·1	73·6	89	0·53	25·06	+4·31
Amraoti	29·642	WSW	16	75·5	70·6	95	1·97	30·23	—9·75
Akola	29·666	WSW	13	76·0	71·0	96	0·31	19·01	—2·95
Surat	29·686	W	7	81·0	74·0	89	6·03	34·37	—3·81
Malegaon	29·702	W	7	81·4	72·8	89	0·75	19·14	+9·38
Bombay	29·716	W	21	79·6	74·6	81	0·37	22·66	+6·33
Poona.....	29·743	C	13	74·0	69·3	91	0·90	29·57	+1·43
Ahmednagar	29·752	C	5	72·6	68·0	96	1·79	13·39	+4·45
Aurangabad	29·714	W	13	74·2	68·7	96	0·99	13·12	.....
Sholapur.....	29·736	W	7	84·0	70·4	81	0·26	19·09	+1·32
Ratnagiri	29·781	SW	16	80·3	73·4	95	3·08	64·87	—11·88
Bijapur	29·750	WSW	17	74·7	68·7	87	0·40	3·93	—3·90
Belgaum.....	29·806	WSW	20	76·3	69·3	85	1·07	32·99	+2·92
Mormugao.....	29·809	NW	11	81·0	75·4	92	0·71	71·41	+9·65
Karwar	29·815	SW	4	81·7	76·0	90	0·35	84·23	—3·03
Mangalore	29·854	WSW	4	81·4	72·9	98	1·49	75·62	—7·13
Calicut	29·876	NNW	6	81·7	73·8	94	0·57	106·61	+13·04
Cochin	29·892	SW	L	82·7	74·7	82	0·07	72·20	+5·34
Bangalore	29·849	WSW	16	80·7	64·9	90	.....	12·94	+3·73
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·709	W	11	78·8	69·7	86	0·14	11·97	—2·60
Masulipatam....	29·880	W	13	85·0	76·1	89	.....	14·67	+1·42
Bellary	29·772	WNW	13	82·0	74·2	84	.....	7·44	+3·11
Cuddapah	29·753	NW	L	91·7	74·3	90	0·03	5·41	—4·22
Madras	29·766	W	8	90·0	79·0	71	0·09	7·13	—4·99
Coimbatore	29·807	SW	13	85·4	70·6	79	.....	3·39	+1·98
Trichinopoly...	29·802	SW	12	93·3	77·8	73	.....	3·62	—0·97
Negapatam	29·767	W	9	90·4	76·6	84	.....	3·06	—1·79
Colombo	29·889	SSW	3	80·5	72·0	91	0·04	16·24	+1·45

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.
Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H = 5·25 (58·46); G T H = 5·22 (89·99); Sa G H = 5·40 (90·76); O P = 5·07 (92·68).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts.

Winds are south-easterly in the Punjab and at Agra and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong to a gale in Cutch, Kathiawar and at Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Belgaum and Bangalore and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° in excess of normal at Cawnpore and 5° to 11° in defect in Berar and at Lahore, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Hyderabad (Deccan), Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Sholapur Belgaum, Masulipatam, Bellary and Colombo. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts. Humidity shows a moderate to considerable increase above normal at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nagpur Amraoti, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Jaipur, Ajmer, Deesa, Lahore and Delhi.

Rain is reported from 38 stations. The principal falls are 6·03" at Surat 5·07" at Bombay, 3·08" at Ratnagiri, 2·70" at Ahmedabad, 2·52" at Bhavnagar Para, 2·07" at Belgaum and between one and two inches at Mangalore, Ahmednagar, Amraoti, Saugor and Deesa.

Weather.—The monsoon on the West Coast is steadily blowing strong and rain is to be expected over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

180.—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 17th instant:—
To-day Wednesday the 14th.—"H" Coy. Parade at 5.30 p.m. on company parade ground.
Thursday the 15th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"D" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a.m. on company parade ground.
III "I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.
IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p.m. on company parade ground.
Friday, the 16th—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade, at 3-30 p.m on company parade ground
Saturday the 17th—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a.m. on company parade ground.
Subject for all companies during the week, Pages 115 to 129 Training Manuals appendix 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE military authorities have discovered that there are many left-eyed shots in the Army, particularly in the regiments stationed in Ireland. As these men are much slower in firing orders have been given to prevent men from shooting from the left shoulder.

NOT a single vote was recorded at a recent election at Greenfield, Massachusetts, the entire population having gone to a circus in an adjoining village. Even the presiding officer was unable to poll owing to the absence of his assistants.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Newton, of Magdalene, who had held the appointment since the founding of the Chair in 1866, has been filled by the election of Mr. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Mr. Sedgwick is the son of the Rev. Richard Sedgwick, vicar of Dent, Yorkshire, and was born at Norwich in 1854. He is a public-school man, having received his earlier education at Marlborough. Entering Trinity in 1874, in 1890, Mr. Sedgwick was made Reader in Animal Morphology; he has done a very large amount of good work in his subject, and helped materially towards the establishment of the reputation enjoyed by Cambridge in the teaching of this branch of science. His appointment was expected and is a popular one.

"LORD'S."

In "Lord's"—which is of more than usual interest just now—is preserved the name of one Thomas Lord, who, a lad from the North Country, as he has been described, after a period of service with aristocratic cricketers of the White Conduit Fields Club, speculated in a ground of his own—it is now Dorset-square—in 1780, and the Marylebone Cricket Club and "Lord's" came into existence. On contemporary maps it is described as "The Cricket Ground." A move was made to North Bank, and in 1814 the present ground became "Lord's," and though it has remained so in name until the present time, it ceased to be Lord's in fact in 1825, in which year the lease of the ground was bought by Ward from Lord, at a rate described as "most exorbitant." In 1868, a new lease of the ground for ninety-nine years cost the club £11,000.

COMMANDER PEARY'S LAST ATTEMPT.

The intrepid Commander Peary is to have another try to reach the North Pole, and will before long make positively his last official appearance in the northern realms of ice and snow. In an interview in a recent number of "Harper's Weekly" he repeated his hope to make the final dash, and expressed the conviction that success awaited him. Thus far he holds the record for the nearest approach to the northern extremity of the earth's axis; but this does not content the great explorer, and with him this time it is to touch the Pole or quit for good. "This will be my last attempt," he said in the interview, "and I believe it will be successful. The beginning and the end of the Polar expedition may be expressed in one word, and that word is 'food.' It is not the cold, it is not the exposure, but the failure of supplies, that wrecks the enterprise."

A THOUSAND MILES BY SLEDGE.

On the coming expedition, which will start soon, Commander Peary will seek a harbour for his vessel, the "Roosevelt," on the coast of Grant Land, the furthest land north, and if he can find it he will spend the winter in the harbour where he was last year." From the point on Grant Land," said the commander, "it is five hundred miles to the Pole. By sledge we can travel from fifteen to twenty miles a day, and to make a successful journey we must travel one thousand miles there and back." No explorer has shown more pluck than Peary, and there will be the keenest interest in his new expedition.

DEVASTATED POTATO FIELDS.

There will be a heavy shortage in the potato harvest this season. In many places farmers have actually ploughed up their potato plants on account of their apparent failure. In other parts disease has wrought great havoc with the crop. In Cumberland and Essex prospects are discouraging. The official report on crop prospects does not disclose the extent of the coming shortage; but the news from several important potato-producing centres, and especially from Ireland, shows that potato prices through the winter months must be much higher than they have been for many recent seasons. Fine weather now cannot prevent the shortage that must be faced. Whether the foreign shippper can meet the deficiency in due course remains to be seen.

THE MOTOR IN SURREY.

The "British Weekly, in its leader this week, has the following passage: Surrey is still, to the eyes of its lovers, the most beautiful country in England, and Guildford one of the fairest of towns. But the last few years have wrought a great change. The motor car is everywhere. The visible and audible symbol of wealth turns a dreamy walk in the Surrey lanes into a dangerous experiment. It is the chauffeur who is the lord of the road. The pedestrian has to clear the way for him when his trumpet is sounded. The children have to run from their play, and the pedestrians have to retreat to the hedge and be covered with the dust. Surrey is not alone in these respects. It is pretty much the same all over the southern Counties.

A FRENCH OSTRICH FARM.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Literary fame is an uncertain thing at best, but it seems most uncertain of all in the region of the novel. A London publisher of great experience lately declared that two famous English novelists, both women, who wrote with genius of English life as they knew it, at an interval of half a century or rather less, had within the last ten years changed places almost to a novel. The two novelists were Jane Austen and Charlott Bronte. He did not say that Charlotte Bronte was no longer read, or that she and Emily Bronte had in any conclusive way dropped out of the reckoning. But he did say that the sale of Jane Austen's novels was at present in a ratio of something like five copies to one of the Bronte's, pretty nearly reversing the former balance. He was not able positively to account for this change in the feeling of the novel-reading multitude, although he did suggest that in the new restlessness of our life people were glad to escape into the whimsical society of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and the Elliots.

CHEAP EDITIONS NOTWITHSTANDING.

An examination of the current lists of various novel-publishing-houses would seem, one must confess with surprise, to bear out what this particular book-taster maintained. Jane Austen appears repeatedly both in cheap and in more sumptuous forms and in half-a-dozen typical catalogues; whereas, the Bronte books are so figured and obscured as to suggest that the demand for them is comparatively slight. The opinions of two very different people upon the real interest of Jane Austen's novels may be cited. The first opinion that of an uncultured woman, must be inferred from the fact (stated by her husband, a bookseller, that she had read "Pride and Prejudice" three times over. The second was that of a distinguished living critic, who said: "Jane Austen! The characters in her novels are about as interesting as the ants in an anthill. They are prettily described, but there is nothing to describe." This certainly cannot be said of "Jane Eyre" or "Shirley."

RICHARD JEFFERIES.

A request was lately made for unpublished papers and letters of Richard Jefferies by Mr. Edward Thomas, himself a congenial writer on some kindred aspects of English rural life, who is about to construct a new and fuller biography. This may serve to evoke some of those more familiar and casual documents which have not yet seen the light, and which, because of the kind of sub-literary intimacy often formed by Jefferies with his readers, have their personal value. One of the last things he wrote, for other books than his own, was a preamble or brief introduction to White's "Selborne." "I enclose the preface—introduction is too grand a word," said the covering note, written, or rather dictated, by him at Sea View, Goring, Sussex on June 3, 1887—not many weeks before his death. The set of letters, four or five in all, of which this note is one, extends only from January of that year to the point in mid-June where they break off, and the last two are not in Jefferies' own handwriting. Then follows the black and silver memorial card with grey ivy-l aves. He had been asked originally to write an essay containing a study and appreciation of White's "Selborne," but he wrote explaining that this would mean "at least six weeks or two months' study and work . . . a severe task to a perfect invalid, as I unfortunately am." The letter went on to say that in his candid opinion the book was one "best issued as a simple reprint—just as it originally stood." Else it must have almost as much original matter added as the text itself—"so completely has everything changed since his day—I mean scientifically."

JEFFERIES AND WHITE.

One point of some minor biographical interest that is established by these letters and the "preface" eventually contributed is the fact that Jefferies, although he had lived in or near White's own country, had made only very tardy acquaintance with the book itself, which one would have supposed the one book he must have sucked his first honey from. "I did not come across Mr. White's book," he says, "till late in the day, when it was, in fact, almost too late, else this Calendar (the Naturalist's Calendar) would have been of the utmost advantage to me." One very characteristic regret is uttered in these notes and comments upon White of Selborne—to wit, that he did not turn to record the human creatures of his neighbourhood too with the same attentive particularity. "Walking about among the cottages, he saw and heard all their curious ways, and must have been familiar with their superstitions; indeed, there are scattered notices of these, as of the shrew ash. He knew the farmers and the squires; he had access everywhere, and he had the quickest of eyes. It must ever be regretted that he did not leave a natural history of the people of his day. We should then have had a picture of England just before the beginning of our present era, and wonderful difference it would have shown." But beside the regret that White did not do more, the regret for the break in Richard Jefferies accomplishment of his own natural history of creatures and people cannot at all be measured, seeing that he died at thirty-eight, and it is one that the larger book we are now promised by Mr. Thomas can only make more poignant.

EDUCATION REFORM.

Miss McMillan has attempted in a very thoughtful little book "Labour and Childhood," to elaborate further a thesis with which her previous writings have had something to do—the necessity of regarding education from the point of view of the child's organism. Her caustic sentence in the preface in which she sums up what the State attitude toward the education problem has been—"a wrangle between the sects, a quarrel for religious supremacy,"—is one which both of the old great political parties might heed. Forty years of State "education" have as yet resulted in the discovery by those who care that its methods and aims were alike mistaken. Meanwhile "in the car of Demos a fresh cry rings, fresh and new as from the lips of Morning: 'What is Man? And what can you make of him?'" No thinker brought frequently in contact in an intimate way with the results of a generation of compulsory teaching (for that seems to be a better word for it than education), as shewn by the mentality of the average working-class, parent and child, but will feel an angry resentment at the manner in which the matter has been regarded by those who have hitherto been the "governing classes." The records of two whole recent Parliamentary sessions are an illustration of missed opportunity, of time wasted on something apart from education altogether. Luther declared that boys get the stupor scholasticus from sitting too much in schools. . . . Perhaps men get it, too, from sitting too much apart in high places—from taking no part, however small, in the rough kind of manual labour. But when the worker and inventor comes, this particular kind of dulness vanishes.

THE DOCTOR IN THE SCHOOL.

Can one disagree justly with this conclusion? What is to help in banishing this form of stupidity? What is to stimulate and educate, in a true sense, the activity and imagination of the child-mind? First, the introduction of manual work, and secondly, of the physiologist into the schools. It is here that Miss McMillan reveals the greater purpose of her essay—when she suggests, through every page, that it is by the discovery of the faculties of mind, of all its various abilities, that the school doctor finds the artisan working together may well achieve what the authorities who devise book codes have failed to do. Very full is her account of what is being done at home and abroad by the doctors. It is for vigorous democracy to realize the need of this co-operation, and to force open the doors of a real education of the people—an education which shall give us brains as active, as imaginative, and with as much real knowledge as may be—the knowledge of experience acquired by the due training of individual faculties according to their powers. A new hygiene of instruction is required. How few among us realize the enormous value that trained medical observation and advice would have had in the avoidance of the failures of the present "educational" (mere compulsory teaching) system. Not in a day could this value be attained. The school doctor is as yet only on the threshold—the forces of ignorance and prejudice often reject his aid here just as we find that medical training is undervalued elsewhere—but that there is a "hygiene of instruction" is evident from the fact that present systems often make children ill—bodily, and mentally. "School grants," as granted nowadays must be revolutionized. "Unearth the causes of defect, disease, suffering, and failure, set these open to the sunshine of enlightened public opinion, and lay the foundation of a happier order of social life." This sums up the authoress's conclusions.

THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH.

An old English Parish, by J. C. Wall (Talbot, 1P xviii. 253, 6s. net), collects in a pleasant, gossipy way a good deal of useful miscellaneous information as to churches, church services, feasts, fasts, and observances during the Middle Age. It is not very critical, is disorderly in arrangement, and does not aim at solving problems. Its title is misleading, as no attempt is made to show the part played by the parochial system as such, in medieval church life, and the usages of monasteries, cathedrals, and colleges are regarded almost more copiously than those which are specific to the parishes. The author has a fine enthusiasm for this period, and seldom fails to indicate how much worse we are than our ancestors. But he is genial and sympathetic, and those who do not want to go too deeply into things will derive benefit from his work. There are numerous and fairly appropriate illustrations.

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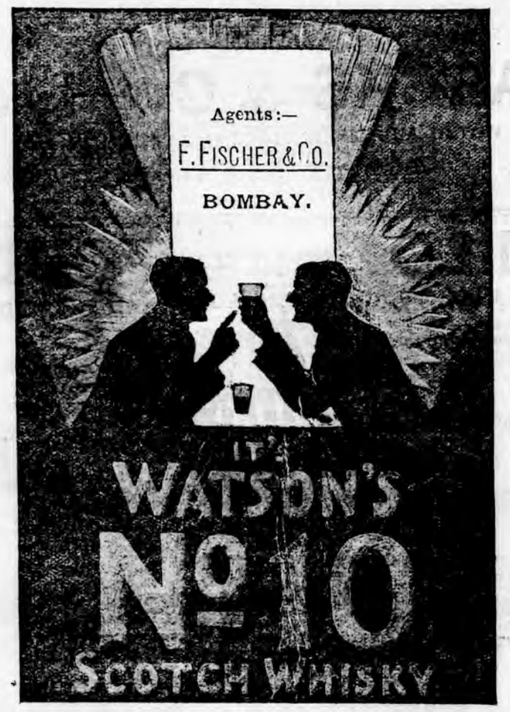

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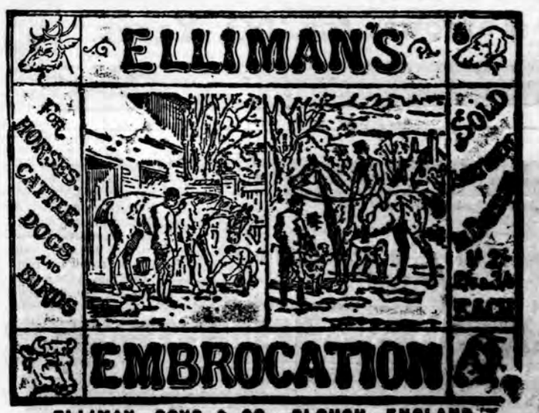

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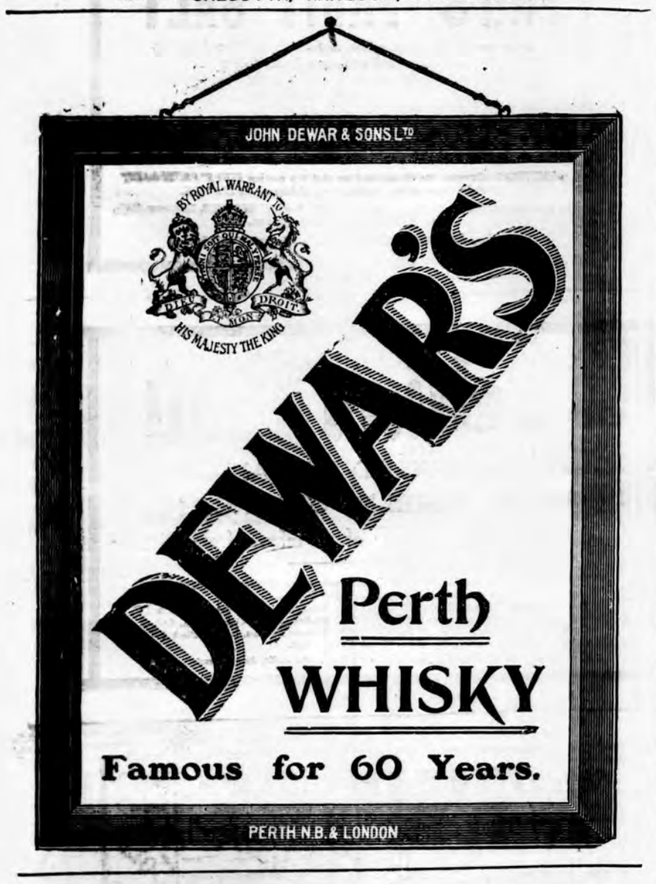

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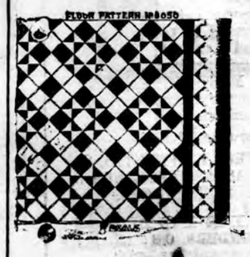

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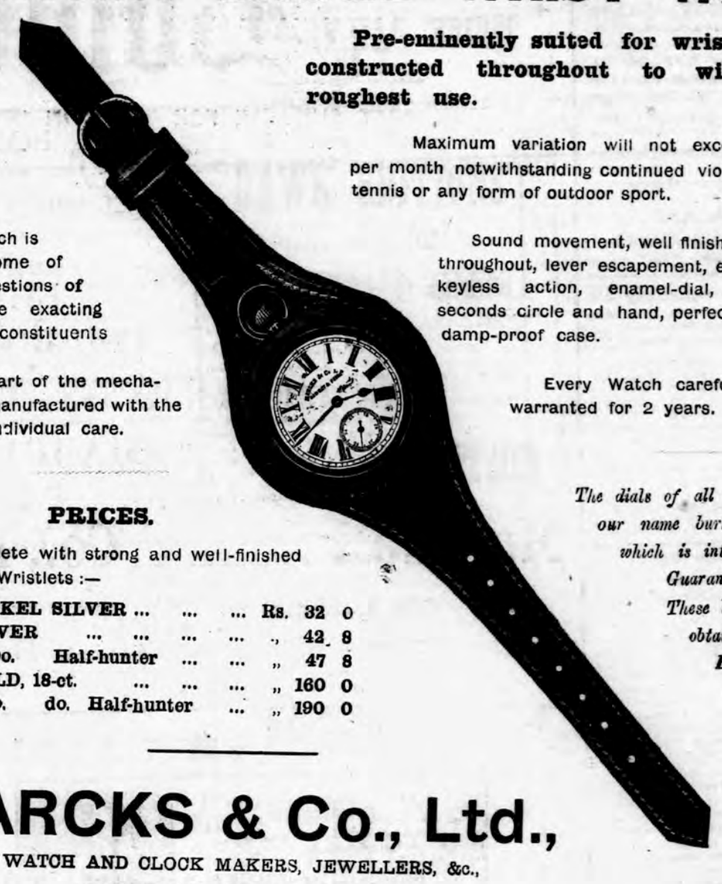

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